The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 21 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	8000
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	..
20th "	India	8000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5147	19th Jan.	30th Jan
Kirin Maru	D. Tsuda	6804	2nd Jan.	1d Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	1320	6th Feb.	th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	1625	13th Feb.	th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI-SHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Tro- E-0

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	23r Jan.	---
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	---
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	901	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	658	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

DUMRA, 1,695 Thursday, 28th Jan.

LRASA, 2184, Friday 29th January *Direct

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 1st Feb. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

† Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,080 tons on Wednesday 27th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "Chakdina" 3,080 tons, about 7th February, calling at Lamos Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th January, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. George Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	....
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March. 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March. 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 15th April. 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	25th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

CLEARANCE SALE
Of quite the most magnificent stock of
PIANOFORTES
EVER OFFERED IN BOMBAY.

Included in this great offer are Pianos in Grands and Uprights, by the following world-famed manufacturers:

JULIUS BLUTHNER
SCHIEDMAYER
STEINWEG NACHF
RICHD LIPP.

No such opportunity of purchasing such beautiful Pianos has ever been put before the Public of Bombay.

RUPEES 20 IN RUPEES 100

is the immense reduction at which we are offering these Superb Pianos and as many of these instruments have not been unpacked from their zinc lined air-proof cases, they are as new and as fresh as when they left the factory.

Enquire for list of reduced prices.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jammoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING by competent men only. Apply GLADMAN & Co. Dealers in music and musical Instruments,
Princess Street.

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Special arrangements for Ladies. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Bombay. 5027

WANTED.

WANTED AN ENGLISH LADY, as ENGLISH TEACHER for two or three hours in a week by a Japanese gentleman. Apply to Box No. 71, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5186.

WANTED. ENGAGEMENT as a TUTOR or COMPANION by a Gujarati M. A. with brilliant career. First class testimonials. Write "X" C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5167

ENGINEER WANTED.—A PARSI or a Madrasi or an up-country English-speaking Engineer. Age between 30 and 40. Applicant must thoroughly understand Ice-making Machinery and Engineering in general and must not be afraid of work. Pay Rs. 75 per month rising to Rs. 150 by annual increment of Rs. 15, but to a suitable man further inducement will be offered.
Free room, electric light and fan.
None but first class man need apply—J. G. WILCOX, Liverpool Pure Ice Co., 16, Sandel Street, Calcutta. 3112

INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS.—Applications in writing are invited for the Post of INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS. Salary according to qualifications Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. Applicant should be European and should have a special knowledge of and experienced in Foundry work generally.
Reply stating full particulars of training and experience in chronological order to
HENRY A. F. MUSGRAVE,
Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House,
30, Judge's Court Road, Alipore, Calcutta. 3121.

WANTED by THE DISTRICT BOARD, Tinnevelly, A DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER on Rs. 500—20—700 (increment annual) with travelling allowance at Rs. 4 per diem and two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 150—5—200 each, increment annual with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem.
2. The Engineer's work consists of the supervision of 814 miles of metalled roads, and the sanitary works, buildings, etc., which are property of the District Board.
3. The qualifications required for Assistant Engineers are the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineer class.
4. The successful applicants will also be required to qualify themselves in Tamil, if they have not already done so.
5. The vacancies will arise on or about the 1st April, 1915. 3052

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Wanted from the beginning of next March two Trained and Experienced Masters for the East Indian Railway Oak Grove Boys' School, near Mussoorie, Preference will be given to those especially qualified in Mathematics and able to teach commercial subjects. Initial salary Rs. 150 per mensem plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Higher salary will be given to those very experienced and highly competent. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to THE HEADMASTER, East Indian Railway Oak Grove Schools, Jharipani, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and
Chairman, E. I. R. Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 19th January, 1915. 3111

WANTED.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced MIXING and a WASTE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Mill. Only thoroughly experienced man need apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED SEVEN CARDING ENGINES and one Inter in perfect working order and sound condition. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976.

PICTURE PAINIST—(with 12 years' experience) seeks permanent engagement. Willing to travel. State terms. Apply to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5169

WANTED a MANAGER for a WEAVING MILL with long and thorough experience as Manager preferably one who is also an Engineer. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED one ACCOUNTANT, one CASHIER and one OFFICE MANAGER with thorough knowledge of Ginning and Pressing work. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4975

WANTED a Principal for the Mohinder College, Patiala. Pay Rupees 500—50—1,000 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should reach the Foreign Secretary, Patiala State, Patiala, by the 31st January 1915.
BHAGWAN SINGH,
3066 Foreign Secretary.

A PERSIAN MAHOMEDAN, aged 30, educated in Cairo (Egypt), knowing English, Arabic and Persian, wants employment. Was a teacher in Soudan Government Schools for the last 7 years and holds testimonials. Apply
M. H. KAZERANI,
Mohammadi Mahal
5133 Bombay

WANTED—YOUNG, SOBER CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC for 6 cyl. car. None under 5 years' experience need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Hindoo or Mahomedan preferred. Must live on premises. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5173

WANTED a LABORATORY ASSISTANT for the Establishment of the Sanitary Commissioner, Burma, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants must possess certificates of training in Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory work.
2. Applications will be received up to the 6th February, 1915.
C. E. WILLIAMS,
M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
3053 Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

REQUIRED for Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, a European or Eurasian first ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 175 with furnished house. Must be Church of England and an experienced teacher. Age should be stated and certificates, and other references supplied.
Preference will be given to a graduate. Apply to
THE ARCHDEACON,
3114 Nagpur.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR CYCLE in perfect order. Owner going for bigger Horse Power. Price very low. Apply to Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5182

COSTUME & MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The proprietors having decided to relinquish business the whole of the High Class Stock together with the goodwill and the Fittings of that High Class Costumiers and Millinery Business which has been carried on in Bombay for a number of years under the name and style of STANLEY HUMPHREYS & CO. is for sale as a going concern.
The business is extensive and of a highly profitable character and is being disposed owing to the illhealth of the principal at a moderate figure.
Please address:—
The MANAGER,
STANLEY HUMPHREYS & CO.
Waterloo Mansions.
5178

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET.—MOTOR GARAGE for three and six motors, and desirable godowns near Fort, Fire Brigade Station. Apply F. B. BISNEY Patel Street, Fort. 5140.

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, in Wellington Lines, is offered at moderate rates. First class table and all home comforts. Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 30.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the 5th day of October, 1914, in High Court Suit No. 620 of 1913 O. S. the receivers appointed thereunder are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the following property:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure according to Collector's Bills with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Police Court Lane, formerly called Borah Musjid Street, within the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 107 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. 466, Old Survey Nos. 675 and 676 and New Survey No. 8770 and in the books of the Municipality under A. Ward Nos. 2505 and 2506, Street Nos. 47, 49 and 51 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the piece of ground formerly belonging to Mancherji Fardoonji on the West by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Manecji Pochkhanawalla, on the North by the Public Road, called Police Court Lane aforesaid and on the South by the passage for the sweeper. Offers should be forwarded to the undersigned at their Office in the Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. The declared purchaser shall deposit with the undersigned 10 per cent. of the amount of the purchase money on acceptance of his offer and additional 15 per cent. on the execution of the agreement for sale.
WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Receiver.
Dated 16th January, 1915. 5076

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay, up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1915, for the work of loading, unloading and stacking of coal and other fuel on the section from Alot exclusive to Muttra Junction of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System, and Bayana Agra Railway up to December 31st, 1915.
Forms of Tender can be had from the Undersigned on payment of annas 8 for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
F. J. PAGE,
250 Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets, the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—
BIG STONES OF DHRANGADHRA.
Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.
For further particulars apply to
THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5130

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the late firm of TARACHAND CHELLARAM are hereby called upon to prove their claims by filing their affidavits before the undersigned trustees appointed under the composition deed sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay on or before the 25th February next and any creditor or creditors failing to file such affidavit in proper time will not be given any dividend.
CHELLARAM DALOOMAL,
ASANDAS GANGARAM,
DHANOMAL SANGATRAI,
HASHMATRAI VERHOMAL,
POHUMAL BHAGCHAND,
ISARSING HAZARISING,
Trustees of the late firm of
5159 Tarachand Chellaram.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of KEROSINE OIL and MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING STORES for the financial year 1915-16. Forms of Specifications and Conditions for each Contract separately may be obtained from the Undersigned.
Tenders can be sent for either Kerosine Oil or Stores and should be separately sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL" or "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES" and should reach THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, up to 12 noon of 10th February, 1915.
The Municipal Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ASHARFI LALL GUPTA,
Assistant Secretary,
Incharge of Lighting, Cawnpore.
Cawnpore, 16th January, 1915. 3116

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF NAME OF THE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that hereafter the name and style of the Agents of the Western India Transport Co., Ltd., will be Messrs. HUGHES, VICAJI & Co., instead of Messrs. VICAJI, BHARUCHA & Co. 5122

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that land in R. S. No. 466-2 of Tondiarpet near the "C" Pumping Station in Kalmantapam Road, measuring 2 cawnies 15 grounds, will be sold in public auction by the President in the Corporation Office buildings, at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1915, subject to the conditions mentioned below.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
1. The auction sale will start with an upset price of Rs. 50,000.
2. Every intending bidder at the auction sale must deposit with the Corporation a sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money and obtain a stamped receipt from the Revenue Officer of the Corporation in token of his having paid the money. The receipt should be produced at the time of sale; and no one who fails to produce such a receipt will be allowed to bid at the auction.
3. The land is considered suitable for the erection of a major petroleum installation, and if so desired by the purchaser may be used for such purpose.
4. The land is now occupied by the Military department and cannot be handed over to the purchaser until that department vacate it.
5. A plan of the land can be seen at the Corporation Office on any day during office hours i.e., between 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
6. The President does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.
7. The sale is subject to the confirmation of the Corporation and of Government.
8. The purchaser will be liable to pay ground rent to Government for the land.
9. Within seven days of the confirmation of sale by the Corporation and Government the purchaser shall remit into the Revenue department of the Corporation the full amount of the purchase money (excluding the deposit of Rs. 1,000 already paid) and all costs of drafting execution and registration of the sale deed which shall be defrayed by the purchaser.
10. In case of default, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Corporation and the land resold by the President at the risk and cost of the purchaser.
11. The deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the conclusion of the sale
12. The President's decision shall be final in all disputes arising between bidders, etc., during the time of the auction.
13. The President is not responsible for any errors or faults of description of the land in question. Intending purchasers are advised to inspect the land which is demarcated by stones.
J. C. MOLONY,
President, Corporation of Madras.
General Department, 21st January, 1915.
3123

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay, at 7, Stavely Road, Poona, up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), of the 10th February 1915, for the undermentioned for use in the Government Central Press, Bombay (including the Government Book Depot), for one year ending 29th February 1916:—
(a) Tender for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Indian Manufacture and Produce and Articles of Petty Purchase.
(b) Tender for CARTING and SHIPPING BOXES and PARCELS by Rail or Sea.
Samples of Articles of Petty Purchase can be seen on application to the Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, from whom forms of Tender can be obtained. The form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.
2. Each Tender must be marked outside according to the nomenclature above, (a) or (b), for which the Tender is submitted, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty, for each Tender, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement if his Tender is accepted.
3. The Superintendent, Government Printing Bombay, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas eight.
HENRY L. PHILLIPS,
Manager,
Bombay, 25th January, 1915.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 9th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4-40 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.
Bombay, 26th January, 1915.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th February to TUESDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1915, both days inclusive. 5187

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 29th JANUARY, 1915, being a public holiday ("Bara Wafat"), Week End Return Tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 28th January, instead of from FRIDAY, 29th idem and will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday as usual.
In the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b), (c) and (d) page 99 and footnote page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and at the times specified, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th January, 1915. 265

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice of the removal of our offices to SECOND FLOOR, GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, at which address our business will be conducted from the 1st February, 1915.
5164 VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 416 of 1914.

MOLOOBHOY MAHOMED of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant a Building Contractor residing at Nishanpada Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
1. DAYABHAI TAPIDAS, 2 NANABHAI RAJARAM, 3 RAMDAS VISHRAM, 4 RAO BAHADUR SOONDERDAS NARRONDAS all of Bombay Hindoos the present surviving trustees of the Temple of Shri Babulnath Mahadeo respectively residing at Kalbadevi Road, 3rd Parsiwada, Karnac Bunder and Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort...Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 16th day of January 1915 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of plaintiff all the right title and interest of the defendants in the following property.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and chawls standing and being thereon situate on the Babulnath Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11,204 square yards be the same little more or less and which piece or parcel of land is bounded on the North by the Babulnath Temple on the South by the public passage to New Chowpatty Road on the East by the property of Gungadas Vijbhucandas and on the West by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 542 New No. 2642 Old Survey No. 668 New Survey No. 1-7303 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2826 (2) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 5, 6 and 7.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 25th day of February 1915 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.
Dated this 25th day of January, 1915.
K. F. MODI,
2711 Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

MR. C. W. BEADEL having left our employment, the Power of Attorney granted to him by us, is hereby cancelled.
5188 (Sd.) GILL & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT DOONGRI COOLY STREET, JERAJBHAI STREET AND AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the following days, times, and places, mentioned against each lot, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—
LOT NO. 1:—DOONGRI COOLY STREET PROPERTY ON TUESDAY THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1915 AT 4 P. M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises, situate on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, which piece of land contains by admeasurement 263 3/9 square yards and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 148 afterwards under No 154 and now under No. 155 and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Doongri Cooly Street, on the west by the property of Thacker Gordhan Bhanji, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Edulji Dorabji and now belonging to Premabai widow of Keshowji Bharmal and on or towards the south by the property of Hormasji Sorabji and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nagsey Ladha and others.
Lot No. 2 Doongri Cooly Street Property, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (sometime past known as Secrew) situate on the west side of the Doongri Cooly Street outside the Fort and within the island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less but now computate to contain by admeasurement 358.96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 and new No. 6518 and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149 and now so assessed under ward No. 1270 and Street No. 148-150 and situated in the said district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the north by the house formerly and now of Parbat Ladha and on or towards the south by the property of the Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey all with said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.
Lot No. 3. Jerajbhai Street Property, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof Messrs. Vurjiwandas Madhowdass and Narothamdas Madhowdass are the lessors together with the messuages tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jerajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under ward E No. 2849 and 2860, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street No. 1, and 12, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and containing by admeasurement 1560 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the north by the Jerajbhai Street, and on the south by the property of Memon Banatwalla.
Lot No. 4 Hamal Wadi Property at Lower Colaba, on THURSDAY the 11th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hamal Wadi Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under O ward No. 681 and Street No. 61-63 and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Budhia Jobaji Banker on the west by the said Hamal Wadi Road, on the north by the property of Tapidas Jeyadas and on the south by the property of Sorabji Edulji Tadiwalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET, ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHAIKH MEMON STREET OR MARKET ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle and Govindrao Madhowrao Dukle, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the right title and interest of the said Insolvents in their following landed property, on the premises:—
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land and the house thereon at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaikh Memon Street or Market Road, admeasuring 282 5-9 sq. yds., and bounded on the east by the house of Chintoba Govind Seth, on the west by the house of Ramji Kessow Lohar, on the north by the Lohar Chowl Street aforesaid and on the South by a public passage for sweepers, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as quit ground rent land, and partly as Pension and Tax land under Collector's old No. 391, new No. 2268, old Survey No. 1/1190 and New Survey No 1826 and Collector's old No. 1104 new No. 6829, old Survey No. 1117 and new Survey No. 1826 and formerly under No. 15 and now under "C" ward Nos. 1021 and 1022 and Lohar Chawl Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhordas, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office No. 4 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.—
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th January, 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., the teak and black wood office and household furniture, cycles, etc., including rich velvet and top-lined drawing room suites, dining tables, writing and dressing tables, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, bookstands, hat stands, Phonograph stand, tile, teapoys, side board, marble top tables, cane benches, Phonograph, records, sliding cupboards, chairs, book cases, leather and top lined sofas, filing calender, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned:—Two new English bicycles.
D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th January, 1915.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Rampratab Brijmohanlal & Co.'s Godown No. C4 Colaba, by order of Mr. Ramgopal Purshotamdas and on account and risk of Biharilal Kunjlal:—

100 Fullpressed Bales of fully good Bengal Cotton as per contract dated 29th July, 1914.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Worli Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved house, hold furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm lhairs, large side boards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, tespoys, easy chairs bentwood chairs, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron, sinple and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, meatsafes, rich Persian and Brussels carpet, etc., etc., the property of B. G. Horniman, Esq., Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m., (S.T.),

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquim office shigram, in good order.

1 bay arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.)

All that piece of land being Plot No. 54 of the Sandhurst Road, East Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, situate on the south side of Sandhurst Road, and containing an area of 925 square Yards or thereabouts bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road, on the East by Tandal Street, on the West by Jackeria Musjid Road, and on the South partly by property belonging to Kaji Mahomed Kaji Ismail and partly by property belonging to Ali Khan Fate Khan, bearing Municipal Ward No. 2707-2711 and 2821-2823 and Street Nos. 587-611 in Jackeria Musjid Street and 84-98 Tandal Street, together with the building recently erected thereon a Certificate of completion of which was obtained from the Improvement Trust on the 19th January, 1915. The property is held under an agreement dated the 28th May 1912, made between the Improvement Trust of the one part, of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry of another part whereby the Lessee is entitled to a lease of the land above described with the building erected thereon for a term of 999 years from 24th day of April 1912 subject to the yearly rent of Rs. 2,288.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Attorneys for the said Mr. Jaffer Mahomed Mistry at their office No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th January, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property at Trinity Street, advertised for this day under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwalla attorneys for Bai Kapurbai widow of the estate of Chhagan Khusal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kaikhusru Pallonji Mistry and Ardeshir Cavasji Battliwalla has been POSTPONED until further notice.

The auction sale of pearls advertised to take place to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of Abdul Aziz Bin Abdul Latif Mishari has been POSTPONED until further notice.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. OF CHARLES WILLIAMS ESQ., OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS NO. 53 MEADOWS STREET FORT THIS DAY WEDNESDAY THE 27TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at their room No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, all the te and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers such as dining table and chair, dinner waggons, marble top side boards with mirror back,

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—*(Continued.)*

meatsafe, cupboards, chesterfield drawing-room sofa, and chair, cushion chairs, drawing room hall and corner cabinets, Indian and Persian carpet, vases and ornaments, roll top office desk, teapoys, Gramophone machine with 23 twelve inch 1 records (almost new) music box, glass, and panel cupboards, clothes press, blackwood double cot, iron baba cots, chest of drawers, hatstand, bedroom sofas, electric ceiling fan in working order, palmstands, pictures, cane furniture, Roneo duplicator, low, easy and rocking chairs, 1 China and coir matting and other sundry goods.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOLD WATCHES, SILVER ARTICLES, REAL RHINOCEROS STICK, GLIMPSES OF INDIA BOOK, MUSIC BOX, ETC., OF A DECEASED PARSEE GENTLEMAN AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS THIS DAY WEDNESDAY THE 27TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

Under instructions from the executor of a deceased Parsee gentleman Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at their rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased viz:—

1 very rarely seen gold guinea size watch (awarded gold medal in Paris exhibition of 1900).

1 18 ct. gold English watch by J. E. Roberts.

1 18 ct. gold Hunting watch set with diamonds.

1 18 ct. gold Half-hunting watch set with diamonds.

1 real rhinoceros walking stick, book of the Glimpses of India, album, music box and other sundry silver ware, presentation articles such as tumbler, cups, saucers, etc.

Property on view.

N. B.—Above guinea gold watch is worth a sight. Such watches are to be seen very rarely.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT.

WE have the pleasure of announcing The Presentation of the FIRST OF OUR 1915 EXCLUSIVES.

"LARENE MARGOT"

OR

MARGUERITE

OF

NAVARRE

FROM THE PEN

OF THE IMMORTAL ALEXANDER DUMAS

7,000 FEET LONG AND

Beautifully Colored

DRAMA IN 6 PARTS

and Played by The Artistes

From Theatre "ANTOIN," Theatre "SARAH BERNHARDT" and Theatre ODEON-PARIS.

ALSO

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

and a side splitting Comic.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12 p.m.

PRICES: BOX Rs. 2, 1st CLASS Rs. 1, 2nd CLASS As. 8, 3rd CLASS As. 4, each.

PRIZE MATINEES

Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30 p.m.

TELEPHONE NO. 2020.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Friday, 29th January. (Bank Holiday)
Morning Session 9 to 11.
Monday, 1st February.
Dance from 9-30 to Midnight.
Tuesday, 2nd February.
Sports on skates.
Tuesday, 16th February.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C.9

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

Our Typical, Topical Programme

A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE-PLAY

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

A Superb and Realistic Production—In Two Parts.

Showing the most famous battles and important episodes in the life of the Great French Conqueror.

SENTINELS OF THE DEEP

THAT GUARD BRITANNIA'S REALMS

A remarkable picture showing the biggest battleships of the British Navy, with their tonnage, speed, dates of building, etc.

ANIMATED WAR NEWS
Interesting items from here and there.

BILLY BOY
Lightning sketch by the famou Cartoonist, Lancelot Speedy.

Time and Prices as Usual.

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OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

People's Popular Family Entertainment.

From 23rd Jan. THIS WEEK'S GREAT AND MOST UNUSUAL NOVELTY To 29th Jan

IN TUNE WITH THE WILD

Showing the dominion of Man over Beasts in 3,500 feet of exceptional pictures of wild beasts and thrilling incidents.

Stupendous and Spectacular ZOO and JUNGLE Scenery, with a Horde of Wild Beasts as LIONS, TIGERS, ZEBRAS, ELEPHANTS, ETC.

It's a Feature of Features, beating all and every EXCLUSIVE, and entirely different and novel to all previous wild animal pictures.

It features that pretty, vivacious, charming and talented KATHLYN WILLIAMS growing dearer to the hearts of picture-goers all over the world every week and playing the dual role of mother and daughter, appearing together on the screen at the same time on many occasions.

Don't miss this Sensation: Very Unique and Latest of its Kind.

Rattling comics, different publications of War Gazettes, and interesting films.

PRIZE MATINEES: SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

POPULAR PEOPLE'S PRICES.

THE GREAT SERIAL WILL BE SHOWN VERY SHORTLY. WATCH ITS DATE

EXCELSIOR.

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse)

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

H. M. The KING AT THE FRONT.

Incidents in a historic visit to France and Belgium.

KAISER'S DASH FOR CALAIS

Clever Cartoons by Lancelot Speedy.

"Beauty and the Barge."

CYRIL MAUDE in the principal role.

THE SHIRKER'S NIGHTMARE!

PATHE'S WEEKLY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY NEXT!

The Great Musical Comedy Stars

MISS GRACE PALOTTA

AND

Mr. EDWARD NABLE

IN SKETCHES, SONGS AND DANCES.

PALLADIUM

LATE LA SCALA THEATRE

6-30 p.m. KALBADEVI ROAD. 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT. Two Performances. *TO-NIGHT.*

NEW ARTISTES—NEW ARTISTES

Commencing Sat. Jan. 23rd.

Welcome Return of India's Favourite,

Miss MARIE GODWIN

Soubrette, Balladist and Expert Dansuese.

THE CREAM of VERSATILITY.

By Public desire, one week longer,

OF JAS J. MORRIS

Irish comedian in new Songs and Dances.

BRYANT AND MAY.

(JIM) (MARIE)

In Ragtime Songs and Speciality Dances

THE ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE.

Depicting latest Scenes from the Front

Our Star Film this week.

TANNHAUSER

By Richard Wagner. In 3 Parts.

A wonderfully impressive Film Representation based on the famous legend.

Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4

Boxes to seat four, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10.

Soldiers & Sailors Half price to 2nd & 3rd Seats

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AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

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Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

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Managing Director
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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application Great facility afforded to mofussil customers All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period. Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

The disturbance in Northern India disappeared after giving a few light thundershowers in East United Provinces and North Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Hissar but in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.32" and Allahabad 0.13". Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at most stations in Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere, Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess everywhere; day temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature has fallen slightly but is still generally in excess; day temperature is below normal in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the United Provinces but from the rest of the reporting area no precipitation of importance has been reported. Weather is more settled in northern India to-day.

Isolated showers are possible in the south-east Central Provinces and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 26th of January 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.3	54.0	53	..	4.80	—2.48
Do. (25th)	79.4	63.0	90	..	0.40	—1.90
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	79.7	66 8	74	..	8.17	1.36
Do. 25th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.1	47.6	86	..	0.30	—0.32
Rawalpindi	66.8	36.5	90	..	4.05	0.88
Lahore	69.8	46.8	91	..	1.35	0.01
Amritsar	62.2	47.0	98	..	0.31	..
Hissar	71 7	51.1	92	..	1.02	—0.11
Ambala	68.0	38.8	90	..	1 59	0.31
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.5	56.5	94	..	0.51	—0.35
Mainpuri	75.3	54.1	94	..	0 25	—0.94
Jhansi	75.4	..	91	..	0 09	—0.38
Cawnpore	75.8	55.5	97	0.32	..	—0.39
Allahabad	75.9	54.8	86	0.13	0..	—1.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	76.5	49.8	73	..	0.52	0.08
Karachi	78.4	60.5	59	..	0.55	—0.11
Ajmer	65.9	94.2	93	..	1.25	0.48
Jalpore	73.3	38.8	93	..	0.53	—0.25
Kotah	72.4	59.0	96	..	1.69	1.18
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.0	50.0	73	..	0.16	—0.01
Dwarka	77.3	59.6	75	..	0.09	—0.01
Veraval	82.3	58.3	77	..	0.04	—0.35
Rajkot	77.2	49.9	87	..	0.40	0.09
Bhavnagar Para	81.8	55.6	84	..	0	—0.32
Surat	83.2	60.1	86	..	0.70	0.49
Ahmedabad	81.3	59.5	75	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	76.2	55.4	83	..	0.33	—0.07
Neemuch	72.1	56.8	94	0.02	2.04	—1.52
Indore	80.7	56.7	87	0.05	1.05	0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.5	58.9	95	..	0	—1.44
Saugor	82.8	57.6	77	0.01	0.01	—1.47
Hoshangabad	86.7	64.0	77	..	1.34	0.15
Khandwa	90.3	65.3	78	..	0.48	—0.46
Akola	87.6	63.4	67	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	85.3	65.3	77	..	1.60	0.20
Nagpur	83.2	60.7	86	..	3.45	1.88
Chanda	85.1	63.0	93	..	2.09	0.81
Raipur	82.9	61.6	85	..	1 14	0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	68.5	71	..	0.18	—0.35
Ratnagiri	86.7	73.3	71	..	0.42	—0.23
Mormugao	87.1	75.2	90	..	1.43	0.27
Karwar	86.4	71.0	91	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	61.4	68	0.02	2.34	1.58
Ahmednagar	85.4	56.9	58	..	1.96	0.88
Poona	90.0	62.5	90	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	86.6	63.1	72	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	83.1	64.3	75	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	82.8	62.3	79	..	4.84	2.94
Aurangabad	85.1	63.1	68	..	1.68	0.63
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.4	62.7	82	..	2.05	1.22
Hyderabad	79.8	62.2	84	..	0.86	—0.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.7	72.1	73	..	3.41	0.06
Calicat	88.8	72.7	80	..	7.03	0.78
Cochin	90.3	73.7	73	..	13.08	4.63
Colombo	905.	73.5	86	..	16.49	—4.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	65.2	95	..	3.04	—3.18
Bellary	87.8	65.3	85	..	2.91	0.72
Cuddapah	86.7	68.8	78	..	3.63	—0.98
Madras	84.1	70.5	90	..	24.41	4.61
Bangalore	78.8	62.0	89	..	2.14	—1.42
Coimbatore	86.2	68.9	83	..	4.01	—0.86
Trichinopoly	89.1	71.1	81	..	5.54	—2.57
Negapatam	84	71.3	79	..	18.79	—9.61

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 26th January 1915 was 30.191 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. B.10

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 32,78,723-8-1; 11th Instalment from Sindh Branch, Rs. 30,000; 2nd Instalment from Broach Branch, Rs. 15,000; 5th Instalment from Staff of G. I. P. Ry., Rs. 10,000; The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, (For The Lady Hardinge War Hospital), Rs. 2,000; Rewakantha Agency and Panchmahals through Thandar Pandu Newas, Rs. 1,372-14-0; Contribution from S. M. Hazre, being proceeds of 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 937-10-5; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 901-5-10; Amount collected at the Grant Medical College, Rs. 813-4-0; Bahra and Paliad Thandar, Rs. 555-13-8; Sonkuverba of Rajkote (for the Lady Hardinge War Hospital), Rs. 500; Proceeds of dramatic performance given by Morvi N. Natak Co. at Porebunder, Rs. 448-1-6; Proceeds of a Dance specially organised by the Military Medical Pupils of the Grant Medical College, Rs. 362-8-0; Bantwa Najmu Nyayadhish Rs. 300; Staff and Pupils, Fort and Proprietary High School, Rs. 300; Amount collected at the J. J. Hospital, Rs. 238-3-0; Subscriptions through the Administrator, Balasinor State, Rs. 211; Paliad Thandar, Rs. 165-10-8; The Hon. Mr. Abdulhusein A. Pirbhoy, Rs. 100; December Bridge Winners, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 97; Subscriptions from Larkana District, Rs. 88-13-0; 25th Instalment from Kolaba District, Rs. 83-3-3; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 81; Office staff of Messrs. Asquith and Lord, Rs. 63; Songadh Thandar, Rs. 53-9-0; Chairman, Royal Amateurs, Rs. 50-8-0 Lodhika Thandar, Rs. 50; Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 49; and sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 7-4-0; Total Rs. 33,43,590-12-5.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th January 1915

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.951 Inches
Temperature of Air ...	76.1degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	67.4 "
Dew Point ...	62.9 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.659 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	3.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	83.1 "
Minimum do. do. ...	72.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	NNW,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	219 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	Jan			Jan		
Tu.	26	m 6 11	23 9	26	m 1 49	22 9
		9 32a	25 4		1 39a	18 6
W.	27	m 7 49	23 9	27	m 2 14	22 2
		10 13a	26 4		2 35a	17 11
Th.	28	m 9 10	24 2	28	m 4 5	21 4
		10 46a	27 3		3 23a	17 3
F.	29	m 10 4	24 11	29	m 4 41	20 5
		11 15a	28 2		4 6a	16 6
S.	30	m 10 46	25 9	30	m 5 18	19 7
		11 43a	28 11		4 46a	15 11
Su.	31	m 11 27	26 6	31	m 5 44	18 9
					5 24a	15 6
M.	1	m 0 11	29 5	1	m 6 14	18 0
		0 7a	27 2		6 0a	15 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 26 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 28m
" 27 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 29m
" 28 (Thursday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 29m
" 29 (Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 30m
" 30 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 30m
" 31 (Sunday)	" 7h 14m.	" 6h. 31m
" 1 (Monday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 31m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h, 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 14h. 2-8 a.m., Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-8 a.m. a Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40 9 am.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D-10

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi ..	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War ..	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma.. ..	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View ..	1 14	
The Reality of War... ..	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms . ..	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser ..	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book. Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
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Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
'Great Men of the Great War."
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

Messrs. Weld & Co., have favoured us with the following very capable deductions arrived at on the present and future of cotton, by Mr. Theo. H. Price, a well-known authority on the question, and whose views we have already quoted:—

Looking ahead in the cotton market we cannot discern anything to disturb the belief previously expressed that prices are at or nearly at the irreducible minimum.

The slight decline in futures that occurred upon the publication of the Government's crop estimate was more in response to tradition than because the figures proved anything that was not previously admitted. The semi-monthly ginning reports long ago made it clear that this crop was well in excess of 16,000,000 and in this paper for November 25th we said that "whether the crop shall be 16,500,000 or 17,000,000 bales depends entirely upon whether the price hereafter shall be sufficiently attractive to induce the gathering of the cotton that shall be left in the fields after Christmas."

The broad question before the trade is not one of supply and demand for the supply is in excess of any immediate requirements but, are present prices low enough to insure a reduced acreage and production next year? If they are then cotton may be bought and will be bought in large quantity by manufacturers as well as by that very large class of intelligent speculators who believe that a staple article is a safe and prontable investment whenever it can be purchased at less than the cost of production.

There are those who profess scepticism with regard to a reduction in acreage next season.

This scepticism we cannot share. We believe that the acreage will be reduced, not because of an academic belief that it is economically wise, but because the farmers can't do otherwise.

Up to date there have been ginned about bales. 13,500,000

Northern spinners have taken	1,011,494	
Southern spinners have consumed	1,110,000	
There has been exported	1,739,217	
There is on shipboard, not cleared	322,954	
		4,183,665
Leaving (bales)		9,316,335

that are being held and financed somewhere and somehow principally in the South. This situation cannot be materially changed by planting time and it is upon the effect that the burden of carrying this accumulation will have upon the bankers, merchants and planters of the South that we rely for a reduction in acreage that will be without precedent since the Civil War.

Speculation as to when peace will be re-established is futile, but each day brings us nearer to the end of hostilities, a consumation which is certain to be discounted a long time in advance of the fact.

Meantime one of the best informed and most successful men in the dry goods trade tells us that at present prices grey goods, sheetings and other staple cotton cloths are being quietly bought in large quantities by the larger distributors and that when the turn comes the market will be found very bare of stocks. We heard last week of one large mill that had sold its entire product up to 1916 at prices which enabled it to buy October futures in New York at current quotations and secure a substantial profit in so doing. A factor not to be overlooked in considering the prospective demand for cotton goods is the scarcity of wool caused by the embargo which England has imposed with regard to the shipment of Australian wool to other countries than Great Britain.

The resulting scarcity in the American supply of woollen goods will be almost certain to increase the domestic demand for cotton. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers reports that on December 1st 33 per cent. of the worsted spindles and 31 per cent. of the woollen spindles were idle.

Trading in the future market has been quiet, May and October being the positions in which most operators prefer to deal. The high premium of 84 points between January and October has deterred some would-be buyers, but this is at the rate of only nine points or 45 cents. per month to cover storage, insurance, loss in weight, interest and the risk of loss by frequent changes in the grade differences that may be made under the Lever Bill, and the charge does not seem excessive. It is certain that it will be a long time before the market gets back to doing business on the hazardous and illogical basis of premiums for the near positions.

There is an increasingly large number of people who are buying a little cotton now in the hope the market will decline further, so that they may increase their holdings. Speculation of this character is very difficult to dislodge and will prove an element of great strength once the tide has turned.

BOMBAY MARKET.

While early in the day the quotation's were the same as yesterday's closing, when the bazaar opened in the middle of the day, Good Broach opened at Rs. 189 and advanced to Rs. 190.

There was a steady demand for most qualities and a fair business has been done. Fine M. G. Broach was put through at Rs. 195 and continues in demand.

Towards the close there was a slightly quieter tone.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach March 189½.
Fine do. March 195.
F. G. Bengals March 129½.
Fine M. G. Bengal March 138.
Fine M. G. Kamghaum March 156.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
„ Sales of East Indian ..	500
„ Imports	2,869
Mid. Americans	4.95
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.50
New York Official noon call March ..	8.58
„ „ „ May ..	8.85
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	8.28
„ „ „ May ..	8.49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	24,227

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

M.-J.	4.81
J.-J.	.....
J.-A.	4.87
A..S.	.....
S.-O.	.....
O..N.	4.97
N.-D.	.....
D.-J.	.....
J..F.	5.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	4.92	4.82
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.99	4.89
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.09	4.99
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.13	5.02

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
22rd Jan Close ..	4.92½	4.98	5.09	5.13
25th Jan. Open ..	4.78	4.84	4.94½	4.98
25th Jan. 10.10 a.m.	4.76	4.82	4.91	4.95
25th Jan. 11.00 „	4.79	4.85	4.95	4.99
25th Jan. Close ..	4.82½	4.88	4.99	5.02½
	— 10	— 10	— 10	— 10½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
22rd Jan. Close	6.82	7.01	7.20
25th Jan. Open	6.72	6.92	7.21
25th Jan. 10.10 a.m. ..	..	..	..
25th Jan. 11.00 „ ..	..	..	..
25th Jan. Close	6.75	6.96	7.24
	— 7	— 5	— 6

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
22rd Jan. Close.	8.44	8.72	9.11
25th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.60	8.87	9.27
25th Jan. Close	8.59	8.81	9.21

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
22rd Jan. Close.	8.14	8.37
25th Jan. 11 a.m.	..	..
25th Jan. Close.	..	..

AMERICAN MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Jan. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	67,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	32,000
Futures at New York March	8.51
Previous closing price	8.44
Futures at New York May	8.81
Previous closing price	8.72
Spot Cotton at New York	8.55
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8¼
Previous price	8¼
Futures at New Orleans March	8.21
Previous price	8.14
Futures at New Orleans May	8.44
Previous price	8.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8
Demand Bills	4.84. 25
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 25th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.48
F.G. „ „	3.60
Fine „ „	3.72
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.30
Good Oomra M. G.	4.24
F.G. „ „	4.36
Fine „ „	4.48
Good M. G. Oomra	4.24
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.48
Good Broach	4.45
F.G. „	4.60
Fine „	4.75

ARRIVALS.

24th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,600
Central India	795
Barsi & Nagpur	1,085
Berar	4,025
Central Provinces	1,784
Dhollera	146
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	....
Westerns	138
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,584
Rajputana	629
Sind	332
Total	14,118
Total for 4 days	39,538
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	5,07,108
„ same time last season	12,69,489

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	4 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	14,118 Cwts.	39,538 Cwts.	267,182 Cwt.	379,018 Cwts.
Wheat	803	3,508	169,675	148,312
Linseed	4,982	5,666	16,559	89,954
Rap . Rai, Mustard Seeds	2,435	3,987	24,800	3,628
Gingellyseed	5,317	10,002	70,53:	286,222
Poppyseed	..	..	96	1,-31
Groundnut	6,714	21,801	102,699	241,050
Castorseed	747	4,343	53,66	199,359
Rice	1,060	3,874	249,295	212,677
Myrabollams	1,675	6,338	69,744	69,671
Cottonseed	10,610	31,360	340,741	708,304
Mowrasseed	1,368	2,250	7,500	6,814
Gram	342	1,543	17,610	23,044
Joowari	1,971	5,748	85,885	112,175
Barley	228	228	2,120	1,158
Maize	..	9	733	76

MONEY MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

London, Jan. 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	22½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	1 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	1
„ 7 day market loans ..	1 1/2

EXCHANGE.

Business continues dull.

Rates are unchanged and the market rules quiet.

Bank's Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 22-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3½d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3½d. from 15 Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 3 m-s. Forward ..... 1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 173¾ nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong 131½
Do. Shanghai ..... 167.
Do. Yokohama ..... 147.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 22½d. for cash delivery.

The rate for ready silver is quoted at 68-3. The tone of the market is quiet but steady:

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	24-9-6
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares did not display any activity worth noticing.

Dvids stood steady at Rs. 507½. Standards at Rs. 850, Madhavji at Rs. 1,047½, Finlays at Rs. 240 and Centrals at Rs. 1,740.

Sun Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 165.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 895.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 213.

In Railway shares Mandra Bhons were placed at Rs. 22½, Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 74½, Dholka Ry. shares at Rs. 121, Tapti Valley Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 577½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 92½ and Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 187 to Rs. 190.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 56½.

Port Cannings improved to Rs. 612½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper stood stationary at Rs. 93¾ (clean pieces).

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds (1925) were placed at Rs. 107½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were in demand at Rs. 96 5/8.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Jan. 25th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May	55½
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. May-June	55½
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,675,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.	57
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Jan.	57/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb.	55
Linseed Calcutta Buyers	53

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb. March	47/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nominal.	

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63½
Copper Braziers	£ 7½
Yellow Metal	78
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals,—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The week opened with a better tone in the market. Coal shares were freely enquired for and in some instances registered a distinct advance in the quotations. Jute mill shares continued very steady with prices well maintained. There was some enquiry for Railway Stock transactions yesterday. The following transactions are reported:—

Coal.—Bengal 760, 761; Bhaskajuri 15; Borrea 4/10; Burra Dhemo 8/8; Equitable 25/4; Hurnilade 93, 94, 95; Industry 8/8; Lakurka 21; Mucheredih 5, 5/4; New Beerbhooms 43, 43/4 and Union 10/12, 11.

Jute.—Albion (prefs.)116; Bernagore 59, 60; Belveders (ord.) 110; Delta (ord.) 139, 140.

Miscellaneous.—Bankura-Damuda river rails 2 (prem) Bukhtiarpur-Bitar Light Rail 93; Kamarhatty, 5½ per cent. debentures 103/8; Naihati jute 6 per cent. debentures 106.

Government Paper.—Was quoted nominally at 93-14 to 94; buyers with supplies were scarce.

DEMAND FOR RAIL-BORNE COAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

"Commerce" reports that there is a fair demand for rail borne coal for Bombay and for up-country stations of various of Jherria classes, the price for good qualities ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 3-4. Sea borne coal, it adds, would go much better were it not for high freights and the storage of tonnage which still prevail.

The Sutlej one of the James Norse and Company's coolie ships, has forsaken its ordinary avocation and is loading coal for Colombo at Rs. 6 per ton, being two rupees more than the usual freight charged for this voyage. The advance in freight rates has been so such that new records have been created and even the high level achieved during 1912 boom has been exceeded.

MANUFACTURE OF DYES.

COMBINE MOVEMENT POORLY SUPPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 26.

A "Times of Ceylon" cable says, the British Government's proposal for a huge combine for the manufacture of dyes is poorly supported. Widespread preference is expressed for an import duty after war on Continental dyes. Private enterprise would then do everything.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Bank of Madras rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Crompton and Co. have issued applications for shares in a limited liability company which they in conjunction with their Managing Agents, Messrs. Martin and Co., are forming shortly with the object of supplying electrical energy for Lucknow and Allahabad. The scheme has the approval of the U. P. Government. The capital required is 15½ lakhs and municipalities will guarantee 4½ per cent. on the initial capital for a period of seven years. It is anticipated that the scheme will eventually enable the return of 8 per cent. to be paid on the invested capital.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NIL.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.

City of Lahore	McFee	Liverpool.
Malta	Cocksman	Shanghai.
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Chakdara	Sparow	Basra.
S.S. Tycho	Hick	Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Frankenfels for Liverpool.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore 4,471 tons, Captain C. McAfee sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and 3 cabin passengers.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,887 tons. Captain G. W. Cocksman sailed yesterday for Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zoroastrian:—The steamer Zoroastrian 2,585 tons, Captain Osborne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Tycho:—The Wilson Line steamer Tycho 2,029 tons, Captain H. Hick will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons Captain W. R. Sparrow, will sail to-day for Basra with a general cargo and passengers.

S .S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 26th instant.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 25th instant.

S. S. Hakushika Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakushika Maru left Singapore for Kobe Homeward bound on the 24th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, January 26th, 1915.

Chakdina	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Melford Hall	Seaborne	K. Nuton & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Sumatra	Brews	T. Morrison & Co
Sardinia	Zeff-ry	P. & O. Co
Tycho	Hick	J. Finlay & Co
Yasukuni Maru	Kamada	N. Y. Kaisha
Zayasi	Wecke	H. S. Shorstry

VICTORIA DOCK.

Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Dinora	Hobday	M. M. & Co
Kirin Maru	Isuda	N. Y. Kaisha
Luzon Maru	Migata	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Bens n	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Namura	N.Y . Kaisha
Umaria	Eitoa	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

City of London	Elliot	K. N. & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Mahomed	B, S. N. Co.
Netrawati	Abubakar	
Sabarmati	Saliddin	

M. W. D. D.

Indrawati	Ooaman	B. S. N. Co.
Saraswati	Nola.	
Courland	Hoosein	

V. D. H. W.

Linga	Outbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Aleragate	Lewis	M. M. & Co
Bence	King	P. & O. Co
goola	Howse	W. & A. G. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Baron Minto	Fullerton	K. N. & Co
Cocoanada	Ebbenings	M. M. & Co
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. Co
Esyp sia	Payne	T. M. & Co
Eden Hall	Kemp	T. M. & Co
Fairport	Greson	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor de Mar	Hasmus	Purabotam
Firenze	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	Y. M. & Co
Gibraltar	Semple	W. & A. G. & Co
Gracehus	Bowman	M. M. & Co
ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Peter Jebsen	Nieuwegar	A. Yule & Co
Purres	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Pegenturm	Merrals	
Rahamani	Cusack	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Vue	P. & O. Co
Sikh	Ellis	T. M. & Co
Sofala	Alton	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay Co
Telena	White	Shaw Wallace.
Trold	Anderson	T. M. & Co
Takata Maru	Desas	N. Y. K
Taiyaki	Cottrell	E. E. O. & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 26.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 17 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 20 cases opium, P. & O. S. N .Co.; 200 casks 15 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 11 bundles bamboo sticks, K. Ida & Co.; 25 cwts cardamoms, 8 cwts cardamom seed, G. Suchedina & Co. 594 cwts massoor 4,851 cwts jawaree, Ralli Bros.; 776 cwts myraboloms, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 33 bales cow hides, Hajee Noormahomed and Hajee Elsa.

FOR HULL.

Frankenfels (s) 415 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 3,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 264 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton C. Bomanjee & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Yasukuni Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Sardinia (s) 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 600 bales cotton, C. Bomonji & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 700 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady & Co.; 5 pots sandalwood oil, H. C. Jooma; 20 cwts olibanum, B. & A. Gandhi & Co.; 1,800 cwts onions R. E. Dadachanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe, Agents—N. Y. Kaisha, 111 cases 459 bales 22 chests silk, 224 cases 28 bales silk yarn, 7 cases silk yarn waste, 96 cases 40 bales, cotton yarn, 100 bales 23 cases cotton goods, 215 cases 56 bales silk goods, 38 cases mixed tissues, 200 bales hemp, 75 cases 100 bags sugar candy, 30 cases confectionery, 4 cases 1 package perfumery, 4 cases cigars, 250 cases biscuits, 100 cases preserve, 5 cases vegetable wax, 7 cases soap, 342 cases 133 bags refined camphor, 40 cases camphor oil, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 6 cases quinine, 100 casks 1 case cement, 300 cases cassia, 27 cases peppermint crystals, 15 cases oil, 40 cases coffee, 160 cases glass bottles, 294 cases glass chimney, 25 cases glass mirror, 14 cases glass bead, 462 bundles rattans, 1 case watches, 580 bags sago, 570 bags sago flour, 700 bags bean, 25 sacks peas, 15 cases nutmegs, 227 bags betelnuts, 350 bundles dry ginger, 7 bundles pepper, 50 casks coal tar and pitch, 1,476 bags rice, 8 bags c. seed, 8 bags cocoanuts, 40 bags nuts, 218 bags arecanuts, 700 bags 500 cases almonds, 21 sacks flour, 23 cases umbrellas, 51 cases wine and advertising matter, 874 cases vermouth, 502 cases brandy, 71 bags zinc sheets, 200 bundles copper sheets, 3,163 pieces copper ingots, 2,949 pieces planks, 7 cases 51 bags paper, 1 box sovereigns, 155 cases specie.

S. S. Fairport from Calcutta Agents W. & A. Graham, & Co. 5,878 tons, coal.

S. S. Egyptian Transport from Cardiff, Agents T. Morrison & Co. 495 8/20 tons foundry coke.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

15''' small size.

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18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price, With fancy dial, Re. 1 more

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West End Watch Co
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

Syrup of Vasaka

(Adhatoda Vasika)

expectorant and antispasmodic, useful in Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd Calcutta

Best Remedy for Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis.

Virtues of Vasaka are extolled every day from the most ancient times of Charaka, Sustra up to the present day.

Have a phial always in the house-hold.

Price per phial Ten Annas.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd Calcutta

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

CIGARETTES DE LUXE.

ABDULLAS.

(New Bond Street, LONDON.)

As supplied to the Principal Clubs and Messes in India since the last 20 years.

Price List on receipt of a Post Card. Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

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Sight tested free. *Best quality glasses.* *Prices very moderate*

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. D. E. Wacha's Address on "The Evolution of Indian Commerce." Government College of Commerce, Whiteaway Buildings, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, last day for receiving exhibits.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-39 p. m.

Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Annual General Meeting, Commercial Gymkhana, 9-15 p. m.

Bombay Education Society's Schools, Annual Sports, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Bara Wafat, Bank Holiday.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, 7-15 p.m.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament: Ladies Doubles Handicap.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition opens.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Annual General Meeting, Empire Theatre, Murzban Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Jan. 27.

1. Parades for the week ending January 30th:—
   Thursday evening 5-30 p.m. Parade at Fort Riding School or Non-Efficients. Dress.—Mufti.
   Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.
3. Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave on Medical Certificate:—
   Trooper J. P. Chrystal.
   (Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
   Actg. Adjutant, Bombay, Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Jan. 27.

41. Officers Musketry and Revolver Courses. The Range will be reserved for Officers Annual Course of Revolver Practice on Saturday afternoon February 6th and for Officers Annual Musketry Course on Sunday morning February 7th. All Officers should avail themselves of these days.
   (Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
   Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Mussorie" .....Hoyle.
Overture—"Fest" .....Leutner.
Valse—"Bebe" .....Vessey.
Selection—"Romeo and Juliet" .....Gound.
Song (Cornet Solo) "Where my Caravan has rested" Lohr.
Melodies from—"The Quaker Girl" Monckton.
Dance—"In the Shadows".....Finck.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel H. P. Lane and Officers the Band of the 96th. Berar Infantry, will play the following Programme of Music at Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

March—"Bells of London".....Keith Keppell.
Selection—"The Girl from Otah".....Paul A. Rubens.
Intermezzo—"Irrawady" .....T. W. Thurban.
Waltz—"Miramar" .....R. Sontini.
Dance—"Mystic Beauty".....Herman Finck.
Selection—"Gipsy Love" .....Pranz Lehar.
Watz—"Nights of Gladness" .....Charles Ancliffe.
Two Step—"Waiting for the Robert E. Lee" Henry E. Pether.

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the American Mission High School, Byculla, will take place in the School Hall, Parel Road on Friday evening at 5-30 p.m. Dr. Coleman, the new U. S. Consul, will preside.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. Assmuth S. J. Professor of Biology, St. Xavier's College will deliver a lecture at the Institute to-morrow at 6 p.m., on "White Ant Fauna of India." The lecture is open to the public. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee will preside.

THE CHITRAPUR CRICKE CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the above club was held in Merwan's Buildings, Chikalwadi, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. K. Talgeri L. C. E., on Sunday last. The annual report on the working of the club was read and adopted. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated. At 3-30 p.m. the club played a match against the Bandra Union Cricket Club and won same by 3 wickets and 25 runs.

WAR PICTURES.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, are receiving from their London Office a collection of war pictures by every mail, and these are being exhibited in the windows of the firm's premises in Hornby Road. The pictures are a capital selection, and have formed quite an attraction, especially this week, when crowds of shoppers are flocking to "Whiteaway's" sale.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The first of a series of addresses on topics of economic and social interest to be given at the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, will be delivered to-day by Mr. D. E. Wacha at 6-15 p.m. in the College hall, Whiteaway Buildings, Hornby Road, the subject of the address being "The Evolution of Indian Commerce." The Hon. Justice Sir. J. J. Heaton will take the chair on this occasion. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS CENTENARY.

The annual sports of the Bombay Education society's schools will be held to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. at the Sociey's schools, Parel Road, Byculla and the annual prize distribution will be held at the same place on Friday at 5 p.m. The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, President of the Society, will preside, and Mrs. Palmer will distribute the prizes.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Monday was, 58, as compared with 119 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913; there was one attack and one death from plague and two attacks from small-pox reported during the day, but there were no cholera cases. The plague attack occurred at Byculla. The total number of rats caught during the day was 2,000, out of which two were found to be plague stricken. One of these had been caught in Mandvi and the other in Kamatipura.

THE KARNATAKA SABHA.

The second meeting of the first term of question of introducing religious education in hurst Road, on Sunday January 24th. The 1915 was held at the "Arya Bhavan," Sand-Schools and Colleges was hotly debated. The Desais an Deshumkhs of the Bijapur District, who are in Bombay were invited. The assembly closed after the distribution of flowers among the guests and members. The next meeting will be held at the same place.

BANDRA WIDOW ROBBED.

Zuleikabai, a Memon widow, residing by herself in her own house at DeMonte Street, Bandra has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of about Rs. 550, as also some important documents. It appears that the complainant's house being in a ricketty condition, she intended selling the ornaments and repairing the building. Carpenters and others were shown the house, and their respective estimates taken for the repairing work. She had told them all of the ornaments and what use she wanted to put them to. It seems one evening a neighbour called for her to confer with carpenters about the proposed repairs, and while she was at the neighbour's the ornaments and the documents were missed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION BOMBAY CITY CENTRE.

An Examination of the Home Hygiene Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki with Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patel, M.B., B.S., under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, was conducted by Dr. Vallimahomed T. Merchant, L. M. & S., on Sunday the 10th January, in which the following candidates have been declared successful:—

Sorab Erachji Dastur, Anandrao Sadanand Dholeker, Jehangir Shapurji Doctor, Jamshedji Fardunji Gharda, Temulji Rustamji Gazdar, Jalejar Dorabji Kanga, Nasrulla Fatulla Kazarani, Kaikhosru Pirojsha Kurwa, Dosabhai Pirojsha Printer, Kaikhosru Bomonji Sanjana, Mulji Jivan Shah, Kaikhosru Bhikaji Khesvala, Kaikhosru Cursetji Tantra, Beram Hormasji Suntoke.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Dhakoo Luxmon, a resident of Malwan aged about 30, who, while passing along Frere Road on Monday night, was knocked down and runover by motor car No. 3365, driven by Morris Gosami, and killed on the spot.

Haji Mahomed Khan, Police Sowar No. 14, who was on traffic duty at the time, said the car passed in front of him at an ordinary speed, but the speed increased as it went further on, and the car struck a man, who was knocked down. Witness rode up to the spot, when he saw that the car had injured the deceased, and was standing a little away from the spot. The deceased died within a few minutes. At the time of the occurrence the car was on the wrong side of the road. Witness did not hear the horn sounded. He went to get police assistance and on his return he found the car and the driver had disappeared.

Syed Abdul Rahim said the car knocked the deceased and another man down. The car was going fast and as it came near, the driver sounded the horn. The driver stopped the car and felt the deceased's chest. Another man came and said the deceased was dying, and the driver ran way with his car. There was no traffic on the road and the car was on the wrong side.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to injuries received by his having been knocked down by a motor car, the driver being to blame.

CHARGE AGAINST FIRE BRIGADE LASCARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the cases in which Thakar Kurji Pradhan charged Ramchandra Kashiram, Rama Naoaji, Luxman Ratna and Shankar Arjun, lascars employed at the Bhuleshwar fire-brigade station, with assault, and Ramnivas Ramcharan, a Purdesi, charged the fourth accused with assault. Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the first accused.

It was alleged that about two months ago Ramnivas went to the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, and informed the lascars there that a fire had broken out in the locality. The Brigade turned out, but no fire was discovered, and it was found that it was a false alarm. Ramnivas alleged he was then assaulted by the fourth accused, and when Kurji intervened he was assaulted by the first and fourth accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying they only stopped Ramnivas' to take down his name as he had given the alarm.

The Magistrate said there were great discrepancies in the complainants' evidence. He believed the defence statement that Ramnivas gave the alarm. The accused were acquitted.

PUNJAB DACOITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The "Tribune" reports a dacoity at the house of Bansilal Khatri, a sahukar of Alawalpur, in the District of Jullundor, on the night of the 23rd instant. After some fight the dacoits looted his house wounding Bansilal. The village Chokidar and two or three persons challenged the dacoits but were overawed.

It is said a dacoity was committed at Shakhupur in Kapurthala State a few days before.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

PROF. WADIA FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Messrs. S. G. Velinker and J. H. Bhabha, barristers, and Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. A. J. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants; while Messrs. H. A. H. Payne, and J. J. Vimadalal, solicitors, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the respondents.

Professor P. A. Wadia was further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said that at the meeting of the Constitution Committee, after the dissentients had left, Dr. D. B. Master proposed that no religious questions, exciting acute controversy, should be handled at the next Conference. The proposal was rejected, and witness was among those who voted for the rejection. One of the reasons why it was rejected was that every social, educational or economic question had a religious side to it and if they had adopted the proposal, they would have been debarred from handling any question at all.

Did not the proposal refer really to controversial religious questions?—I can't vouch for that.

Witness further said that subsequently Mr. Paymaster moved that "juddin" or crematorium questions should not be handled. But the proposal was not even seconded, and was therefore not before the meeting at all.

Was there never any idea of handling these questions at the next Conference?—No.

Then why did you reject the above two proposals?—Because it was an insult, in view of the repeated undertakings given by the leading members of the Conference.

At the second Conference nobody was admitted unless he subscribed to the creed?—As far as I know, that was the case.

Witness further said the Conference was not a registered society nor an incorporated body. He did not know whether the expenses of the first Conference were guaranteed by anybody. After the conservatives had left the meeting, various protests against the objects and aims of the Conference were received, including one from Mr. J. J. Vimadalal.

Mr. Madon said the whole protest movement had been engineered by Mr. Vimadalal and his party. As to the protests from the mofussil Mr. Vimadalal had in his own handwriting addressed some of the envelopes containing the protests.

Witness further said the best reply to those protests was Sir Dinshaw Petit's speech. He could not say if any protest was read before the Conference. At the second Conference Miss Kabraji made a speech.

Mr. Payne:—She said that bowing to the sacred fire was objectionable?

Witness:—It is not in the form in which you put it.

The passage in Miss Shirin Kabraji's speech was read out at this stage. In it was stated:—"To rub one's nose near the door of the Fire Temple and near the fire, to worship certain figures in the form of 'doslan', to incur large expenses on these occasions imitating others; is that all enjoined by our noble religion? What priest or scholar of religion will say that all these customs are mentioned in our religions books? Why do not those who claim to be dasturs and davars, and who claim to look after the interests of the community, come forward and preach to the ignorant people to put a stop to these bad customs, which are destroying the religion and which are against God? These custims are against the philosophy of the Zoroastrian religion, and dishonourable to the honourable name of a Zoroastrian."

Mr. Payne:—Is not the abolition of the custom of rubbing one's nose a keen religious question?

Witness:—I don't know.

Did not Miss Kabraji's words raise a question of keen controversy —No.

Was not the advocacy of a change in the Parsi calendar a keenly controversial question?—There was some controversy.

Did not Miss Kabraji's speech raise a protest from Dastur Darab?—I don't know.

The hearing was again adjourned.

DERAILMENT OF PUNJAB MAIL.

MALICIOUS REMOVAL OF A RAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Up Punjab Mail was derailed last night near Aligarh, apparently owing to malicious removal of a rail or part of the permanent way. One lady, a second class passenger, was slightly injured. Through running is likely to be resumed to-night.

LATER.

Further details of the derailment of the Up Punjab Mail received by the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway shows that the train left Howrah on the night of the 24th instant.

It was derailed at mile 816 last night, outside Madrak station, near Aligarh in the United Provinces.

The engine and seven bogies of passenger vehicles were derailed and as far as can at present be ascertained the indications point to malicious derailment owing to the removal of a rail or part of the permanent way.

One lady second class passenger complains of a shock. No other injuries to the passengers or staff are reported and it is expected that through running will be resumed to-night.

The mail and passenger trains suffered serious detentions owing to the accident.

After the Bill consolidating the Indian States has been passed in Parliament a short Amending Bill will be introduced. This is in accordance with customary procedure as amendments are not dealt with in consolidating Bills pure and simple.

THE TANSA LAKE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by their staff and Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner, went to inspect the Tansa lake yesterday.

Their Excellencies and party left Victoria Terminus station by a special train at 1-15 p.m., and arrived at Atgaon station, and proceeded by tongas to the lake and the road across the lake and inspected the work that is going on there in raising the dam for increased water supply.

Their Excellencies and party were received at the lake by Mr. Trivess Smith, Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Mr. East, the Special Engineer, and Mr. Palanji Plumber, the Municipal Contractor, who is carrying out the work of raising the dam.

Their Excellencies inspected the work that is in progress with great interest. After the inspection was over, the party adjourned to tea at the Engineer's bungalow, the whole catering being excellently carried out by Mr. Stengler, Manager of the Taj ahal Mahal Hotal and his staff. The party then returned by boats and tongas to the Atgaon station, from where they returned to Byculla station and thence motored to Government House.

Their Excellencies before their departure expressed themselves extremely pleased with all that they saw.

THE AUGUSTAN AGE.

LECTURE AT CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Classical Association was held last night in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Lord Bishop of Bombay being in the chair.

Prof. Anderson read a paper written by Professor R. S. Conway, Litt.D., Manchester University, on "Man and Nature in the Augustan Poets." The well-known Vergilian scholar in this paper sets himself the question: What did the Augustan age contribute to men's feelings and beliefs about their relation to what we call external nature?' How had they thought about it before, and what did their new teachers give them to think? It is Prof. Conway's opinion that in the latter half of the last century B. C. man had in himself every reason to seek some pleasanter subject to think of. For when he contemplated himself, in the singular or in the plural, he could not but find the spectacle a sorry one. Even the governing classes led lives of extraordinary sordidness. Millstones of debt hung for ever round their necks, and their methods of releasing themselves from such burdens were extraordinarily brutalising and degrading. Life in the city was a mean and greedy struggle for existence, and so a few more fastidious souls such as Horace and Tibullus turned for quiet and relief to the countryside, where they found sombre monitors of change, the best giver of leisure, the provider of pretty places for picnics or of genial talk round the fire in winter. But neither Horace nor Tibullus rises much above the view of nature which saw in it merely the concrete advantages of the kitchen garden, the filler of his barns and cellars.

It was left for Vergil, says the lecturer, to realise the mystery and grandeur of nature. One poet, and only one, had something new to tell the Romance of their relation to nature. Like Wordsworth, Vergil was a child of the country and had learned to love it with his earliest breath. Like Wordsworth's too his early manhood was darkened by a crushing disappointment,—a blow to all the hopes for Italy and the world which had been steadily growing in men's minds for some fifteen years. He turned humbly back to nature and found there the beginning of a new life, a call to the belief that the Universe was still good. While seeming to set himself only the humble task of instructing the farmer how to grow corn and vines, how to keep cattle and bees, he was really with passionate emphasis declaring that the ultimate fact of nature is not an intelligible statement or system, but (and here is Wordsworthian touch again) a mystery single and profound. Everywhere, even in the descriptions of familiar scenes, storm or harvest, the choice of seeds, or of sires and dams for the flocks, everywhere the picture runs back into some unexpected vista, some far-off avenue at the end of which appears the figure of some familiar problem clad in a strange new light. In the lines

"Hi motus animorum atque haes certamina tanta

"Pulveris exigui iactu compressa silebunt."

where the "little handful of dust" nominally stills only the quarrels of swarming bees, we are aware, behind the obvious application of the lines, of the mystery and pathos of man's life so quickly stilled from its passion and fret by the casting of a little handful of dust.

After some interesting remarks by the chairman and the Rev. R. MacOmish the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to Prof. Conway.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCE FROM JAPAN.

Dr. I. Shohji, the Commissioner of Commerce despatched by the Japanese Government to British India to investigate the actual conditions of the market here, arrived at Bombay on Monday last and is now staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Before his departure for a tour to the northern cities of the country, he is expected to stay here about a couple of weeks.

During his sojourn in this ciey, he is prepared to furnish full particulars concerning any Japanese goods to those who are anxious to get information of the same and shall be pleased to receive them at any time at the Hotel. He is also prepared to give to Indian clients the references of representative dealers and manufacturers of his country. Some of the influential exporters from Japan are also accompanying Mr. Shohji and they have with them the samples of some of their articles.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Conservation not Destruction.

"New India":—Professor Geddes could do India no greater service than this recognition of the knowledge and the power which underlay her mighty civilisation. What is needed is *to continue*, not to destroy; to build on the old foundations, not to erect modern gimcracks. The rage for pulling down and changing, in order to imitate Western ways, is at once inartistic and unwise. The temple tanks, for instance, are unique and priceless; let them be purified, made wholesome; let fish sport in their clear depths, let swans float upon their surface, but do not let them be filled up, robbing the torrid days of summer of the expanse of water, and the cool fresh eventide with the ripples made by the evening breeze. Let modern medicine learn to build up healthy vigorous bodies instead of seeking to introduce into them equilibrium of poisons, which is not health. Plague vanished from Europe not by inoculations, but by hygiene, and it is hygiene which India needs. "Why not digest the microbes, instead of the microbes digesting us?" Professor Geddes's recognition of beauty as a *sine qua non* of human life; his wise conservation of values belonging to the National life, while bringing to its enrichment a width and depth of modern knowledge, too complete to admit of the hasty methods of the half-instructed; his true science and true art, brought to the service of human life—the science and the art of Living—these may do for India's material evolution that which the revival of the Ancient Wisdom is doing for her religion and sociology.

New Town Planning.

"The Madras Times":—One of the best features in the Professor's method is the fact that he doesn't lay down the law. He is new to India, and he has avoided the mistake which so many new-comers make of thinking himself qualified to tell India what she ought to do. It was in the course of an excellent speech on Saturday that the Hon. Mr. Sivaswamy Ayar remarked that the object of Professor Geddes's mission in India is not so much to produce any cut-and-dried schemes for this Municipality or that; for he is too wise to attempt anything of such a kind without that detailed survey and study which are essential to the production of anything like a detailed plan. It is the object of his mission to rouse a general sense of defects and to stimulate a desire for civic development. He puts general principles before his hearers, and he inspires them with civic ideals. There will be as much scope for municipal commissioners to make plans as before, and for engineers and sanitary officials to devise schemes. But we may feel confident that when the Professor has gone, municipal members will go to their meetings, and executive officers to their plans, with new feelings—with new ideas for making their towns and cities places where beauty as well as health shall abide. And if, as is likely, they have also caught some of his enthusiasm, things should go well.

The Hindu University.

"The Indian Patriot":—We are told by the communique that the appointment of Vice-Chancellor and Pro. Vice-Chancellor shall be subject to the approval of the Visitor. We do not know why this should be. If approval of Government is necessary the power must be vested in his Excellency the Viceroy, and not in the visitor who will always be the Lieutenant-Governor. And coming to the extraordinary or emergency powers which will be exercised by the Government of India, we find that the Governor-General in Council will have the power of asking the University to remove any particular member of the teaching staff or to appoint a particular examiner or examiners to maintain the standard of the University examinations. He will also have the power to see that the scale of staff is sufficient and that the working of the University is carried on on approved lines and in the interests of the University; when, however, the Government have passed an order, it will be open to the Council to request the Government to reconsider its order. So it is claimed that the Government will exercise very little control over the University, and that its extraordinary powers will be very rarely used.

Indians and Army.

"The Leader":—Our contemporary suggests a sovereign remedy for the prevention of political outrages in Bengal, by the utilisation of the adventurous spirits of its youth, in the present war, but cannot make up its mind to advocate their employment for military purposes. While stating that 'a very healthy safety valve would 'be opened for the excitable and effervescent spirits of young students by availing their services for the war, it closes the question by saying that Bengal has never been the recruiting area for the Indian Army. But that can be no valid ground for keeping out young men of any particular province who show a willingness to serve the Empire and a readiness of offer their lives for it. The policy of the Government in the past to restrict the areas of recruitment has all but killed the martial spirits of the people even in those parts of the country which were noted for their virile population, and we dare say it has affected the recruitment in the present time of stress and necessity. India with her 300 millions of population, and with her readiness to serve the Sovereign ought to have produced four times as many efficient and sturdy fighters as Germany has. But whole provinces, nearly as large as Germany itself, have been almost condemned for military purposes. We trust that the present events and the assured loyalty of the people of India will show to the Government the necessity of adopting a liberal policy in opening to the people of the different provinces military careers, without distinction of class or locality.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The ties in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship tournament played here yesterday resulted as follows:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Fourth Round:—L. Deane beat A. Shallow 6-4.

Semi-Final:—Boxwell beat Newton 6-1, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Second Round:—Behrends and Murray beat Yussoof and Yussoof 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Third Round:—Carr and Rushton beat Hood and Laing, 3-6, 6-1 and 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Third Round:—Carroll and Miss Mcnaught beat Killery and Mrs. Wilson 6-2, 8-6.

LATER.

The play for the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship was continued here to-day. The results were:—

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Second-Round:—Deane and Deane beat Warron and Killery, 6-2, 4-6, and 6-1.

Shallow and Shallow beat Howe and Cobbold, 7-5, 9-7.

Third Round:—Deane and Deane beat Davies and Turnbull, 7-5, 8-6.

Shallow and Shallow beat Behrends and Murray, 6-1, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Fourth Round:—Carroll and Miss McNaught beat Boxwell and Miss Ballauf, 6-3, 6-1.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Trainers and owners have arrived for the Lucknow Spring Meeting which opens on Thursday.

Among horses competing again for the Civil Service Cup are Kiora and Village Girl, who ran first and second last year. Maud, Alice, Beryl, Sahana and Ormy.

The following have been scratched:—Guinea Gold, Needles, Sirenia, Token, Enfant Gate, Happy Days and Sayonara.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEALS.

CASE AGAINST CHARAN DAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeals before the Chief Court to-day Dr. Gokalchand, counsel for Balmukhand, continuing his reply said, there was no evidence that Rash Behari brought Basant Kumar to Lahore, or that Balmokand knew the latter to be a conspirator. Counsel next urged the absence of any corroboration of the approver's story regarding the plot to shoot Sir James Meston and Mr. Gordon or the Kapurthala plot; nor was there any corroboration of the approver's statement of bombs being in the possession of Balmokand. As to the question of sentence, Counsel said, that there were shades of blackness and Balmokand even if he was guilty was not the worst of the accused and so deserved consideration.

Mr. Sen then replied on behalf of Basant Kumar, urging there was no corroboration of the approver's story and that Basant Kumar was unknown and friendless in Lahore and had no means of proving his movements on the night of the Lahore Bomb. Regarding the application for the enhancement of Basant Kumar's sentence, Counsel made an eloquent appeal not to take risks about a life since the truth might come out in a few years.

Mr. Alston then argued on the appeal of the Crown against the acquittal of Charan Das, a clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gurdaspur, who first made a confession before the Magistrate but retracted it afterwards.

The Sessions Judge did not admit the confession on account of certain irregularities, but Mr. Alston argued that the confession was regular and showed that Charandas put Rash Behari up and was becoming the latter's pupil. Counsel quoted Rash Behari's sayings to show how pernicious Rash Behari's teachings were.

Their Lordships then rose for the day.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN GOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

The exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods together with competing Indian manufactures was opened yesterday at the premises of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

The exhibition will be open on all days except Sunday, till the 10th February.

Sir James and Lady Meston, the Hon. Mr. Burn, Chief Secretary, and Captain Watson Smyth, Private Secretary, and Captain Black, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, will visit the Exhibition on 4th February.

Colonel John Chadwick Doreton, who died at Bath in mail week in his 76th year, entered the Indian Army in 1858, and was one of the military officers chosen to develop the country when the Central Provinces were formed into a separate administration after the Mutiny, says "The Times." The protection of Indian forests was first systematically undertaken in 1864, and from that time until his return to military service 30 years later, Colonel Dopeton spent his life among the semi-civilized tribes of the Central Provinces. He reached the grade of Conservator in 1868, was gazetted Colonel 20 years later, and was placed on the unemployed list in 1896.

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An invitation to every Lady to inspect the unprecedented stock of creations direct from leading PARIS Houses now being displayed

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Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropical residents.

E. K. PUNCH:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

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Hours:—9 to 6.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Simple Survey Bill	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INNDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The Tansa Lake	5
"Jam-e-Jamshed" Case	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Ethics of Peace and War	9
Japanese Politics	10
A Millionaire Reformer	10
A PAGE FOR THE HOME.	
Fashions of To-day	11
The Tonic of Press	11
LEGAL NEWS	5 & 9
SPORTING NEWS	5
CORRESPONDENCES	5 & 8
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January, 27, 1915.

THE SIMPLE SURVEY BILL!

We are not aware how far the views of the Collector of Bombay and the Chairmain of the Bombay Improvement Trust on the Bill for the cadastral Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay represent the official mind, but they illustrate in the most glaring manner the need for proceeding with this Bill with the greatest possible caution, which was so strongly urged by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when the Bill was introducel in the Legislative Council. In their Report the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the Bill, while offering no objection to a survey proper, point out that the insertion of the words "and of a Register of Possession in which each property shall be separately entered under an indicative number and which shall contain such particulars as Government may, from time to time, determine" in clause 19 of Bill No. VIII of 1914, which find no place in the corresponding section of the Calcutta Act, would admit of rules being framed by Government that would enable the officer deputed to prepare the Register to institute an inquiry into titles in Bombay and to call for documents in support of claims of possession, Mr. Simcox has added a minute of dissent to the Committee's Report and has gone out of his way to emphasise the danger to which the Committee refer. He says:—

> The officer entering the name of the person in possession must make some enquiry. He must ask a few questions, such as 'Is this your house?' 'What are its boundaries?' 'What is the nature of your possession?' 'Are you sole owner or joint?' What is he to do if two or more persons give conflicting answers to such essential questions? Where is he to stop asking questions and what is he to record in cases of dispute or doubt?

The Hon. Mr. Hatch proceeds to drive the matter home as follows:—

> While agreeing with the Committee's Report that clause 19 of the Bill should contain no mention of the 'Register of Possession', —being a clause merely authorizing the making of rules,—I am quite sure that a Register of Possession is essential. The suggestion thrown out for the amendment of section 7 of the Bill can only serve to raise a crop of disputes. In order to 'enter boundaries as they exist at present' an enquiry into the person at present in possession will be necessary; *in other words the Enquiry Officer will have to decide who is in possession.* Having come to a decision it is surely better that he should enter the name of the person in whose favour he decides and that name only. No conceivable good,—but much likely harm,—will result from entering the names of other persons."

The italics are ours. Mr. Hatch and Mr. Simcox may, of course, be merely airing their own individual opinions, but if they represent the official view, what becomes of the assurances of Sir Richard Lamb and Mr. Curtis in the Council that there is to be no "enquiry as to titles" (Mr. Curtis), "no inference as to title," (*idem*), "no detailed enquiry into the title" (Sir Richard Lamb) and the description of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's fears as a "fantastic dream" (Sir Richard Lamb.) Mr. Simcox shows the meaning of the clause clearly and effectively when he says the officer entering the name must make some enquiry. He must ask a few questions, but "where is he to stop asking questions and what is he to record in cases of dispute or doubt?" That is exactly what we want to know, and what the opponents of the measure in its present form suspect they do know. He will have to hold an enquiry into the title, in order, having once raised an enquiry, to get to the end of it and get something definite down on his register. But Mr. Hatch is still more frank. He agrees that it is not nice,—it is dangerous,—to talk of a Register of Possession. That has been somewhat unpleasantly brought home to the Government since the Bill was introduced. But, while Mr. Hatch would not have us talk of the ugly thing by name, he is quite sure that it is essential in fact. "The enquiry officer will have to decide who is in possession," and how, let us ask Mr. Hatch, is that going to be done in Mr. Simcox's cases of "dispute or doubt?" There will be, at least, an "inference as to title" and if the dispute or doubt is to be satisfactorily settled an "enquiry into the title," Mr. Hatch remarks, parenthetically, that the clause is merely to authorise the making of rules. Thus he makes us a present of the whole case for the opposition. There is to be a Register of Possession, though it was an unfortunate blunder to say so, and the clause, as the Corporation's Committee point out, "would admit of rules being framed by Government that would enable the officer deputed to prepare the Register to institute an inquiry into titles." But, of course, we must not talk of an "enquiry into titles" any more than we must talk of a "Register of Possession" though that is exactly what the clause means, as interpreted by Mr. Hatch and Mr. Simcox. We are at a loss to know whether Mr. Hatch and Mr. Simcox, are very simple people themselves, or whether they believe the members of the Corporation and the Legislative Council and the whole property-owning public of Bombay are simpletons. But, one way or the other, they have done a real service in providing a more thorough exposure of the insidious danger of this Bill than we could have expected to come from such a quarter. And now that it has been made clear that the fears, which were first expressed by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and the consequent alarm of the property owners of Bombay,—and they are thoroughly alarmed,—are fully justified, we would advise the official defenders of the Bill in its present form to make an end of all this pretence and shilly-shallying and sail a straight course. This they can do by calling things by their proper names; by frankly admitting that the Bill goes much further than to provide for a simple, plain and straightforward survey and provides for a Register of Possession and the framing of rules for the holding of inquiries into titles; or, by accepting the advice of the Corporation, dropping the objectionable words in clause 19 and admitting that "all the necessary purposes of a survey would be secured by entering boundaries as they exist at present with the names of disputants if any." In the former case there will be at least a straightforward issue and we shall know where we are; in the latter, the Government will be spared an agitation the extent and character of which are certain to be as formidable as Sir Pherozeshah's "fantastic dream."

One word more about Mr. Simcox, who, if he is not as simple as one might suspect is extremely ignorant about matters as to which the Collector of Bombay, more than anybody else, should be well-informed. He goes out of his way to admonish the property owners of Bombay as to their good fortune in being so leniently treated by Government. He says:—

> The fear of aggressive interference by Government is made much of. But as a matter of fact Government is *prima facie* the owner of all land in India. Government would have a right to enter a claim to every holding. But I do not think that owners would be so terrified of the rapacity of Government. It is well known that in the mofussil claims of private owners against Government are heard and disposed of by Government officers with impartiality, and that all rights against Government once admitted are strictly maintained. Why should it be different in Bombay? I am personally of opinion that no government but the British would ever have remained content with the miserable revenue derived from the island. The fact that Government has remained so content should be a powerful guarantee of the fairness of its intentions.

Leaving the general argument aside, the Collector of Bombay seems to be unaware that, whatever may be the case elsewhere in India, Government is not *prima facie* the owner of all land in Bombay, where the question, which was settled long ago by the courts, exists on a different basis altogether from the rest of India. If Mr. Simcox will look up the history of the matter he will find that this is so and why it is so. We have not the space to put him right on a question of fact with which it is his business to be acquainted. Apart from that, all this talk about the leniency or generosity of Government in matters of this sort is entirely beside the point. The Government are the trustees of the people in these things, and the revenue they take from the people is for the people. Mr. Simcox's reflections on the "miserable revenue" which Government have been content to derive from the island, besides being gratuitious and impertinent in the connection in which they are used, are based on entirely erroneous premises.

Notes of the Day.

America and Belgium.

The acquisition of territory by a State is always followed by the recognition of that acquisition by other States according to formal diplomatic procedure. America, however, has decided to recontinue consular functions in Belgium whilst waiving aside all questions of German sovereignty in that State. Hence we have the first instance of a great Power ignoring the high-flown pronouncements which Marshal von der Goltz and Baron von Bissing have thought fit to make in the name of the Kaiser. The reestablishment of the consular service of the United States will have at least one good effect,—it will afford the State Department at Washington innumerable opportunities for authenticating on the spot, those German atrocities and incursions into the ethics of civilised warfare and International Law which have so far characterised the *mode de procedure* of the Prussian hosts. We look forward to the reports of the U. S. A. Consuls who will assuredly have ample material on which to draw.

What the Germans May Try to Do.

We referred yesterday to the suggestions that have been made in certain quarters that the Germans might try and rush their battle-cruisers out on to the trade routes. If they had any such intention on Sunday they have had a sharp lesson. It is interesting, however, to read what Mr. Fred. T. Jane has to say on the matter:—

> In connection with the next raid, or the next again, or the next after that, we may expect to see the German High Fleet come out. Not very far perhaps, and certainly not with any idea of a decisive action. *But* with a very decisive intention of covering a rush of the German battle cruisers on to the High Seas.
>
> The late Commander Rice, R.N. (who met an untimely death in an aeroplane disaster off Calshot), was universally recognised as "the coming man" of the British Navy. It was an axiom of his that it was absolutely futile to speculate what the enemy would do: that the correct procedure was to put yourself in the enemy's place and then ask yourself: "What is *the best possible thing to do in the circumstances?*" Then, supposing you were equal to the enemy in brain power, you were in a position to meet and defeat his best effort. If, however, you regarded the probable movements of the enemy merely from your own point of view, you were liable to be taken at a disadvantage from the occurrence of the unexpected instead of the anticipated.
>
> A sounder philosophy than this was probably never propounded. From *our* point of view any East Coast raid designed to intimidate our trade can only end in disaster to the corsairs. But if we dispassionately put ourselves in the enemy's place the point of view is materially altered. It is no longer a question of the best way of winning on the water, where victory is humanly speaking impossible: it becomes a question of how to achieve the maximum of mischief.
>
> "Attrition" was merely a Bernhardi theory which circumstances have already shown to be faulty, owing to his inability to realise the cardinal point that where it is a matter of a hundred against fifty an attrition of two to one merely leaves matters as before, and that consequently something like the abnormal figure of three to one has to be achieved, and even this—at present rates—would take years to accomplish.
>
> Obviously, therefore, some other plan is required, and the utilisation of big battle cruisers in the role for which they were originally designed seems the most feasible of any.

Treatment of Alien Enemies.

In a letter to a contemporary Mr. F. H. Skrine complains of the undue laxity prevailing throughout India with regard to the doings of alien enemies, and urges that after taking a census of Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Turks resident in India, the Indian authorities should—(1) Intern all of military age, (2) Prohibit in case of others residence within 50 miles of the coast, (3) Make house to house searches for wireless and compromising correspondence, (4) Form a *cabinet noir* for dealing with letters to and from America, Spain, Holland and Scandinavia, (5) Prohibit the teaching by Austrian and German Jesuits, and finally, (6) Commandeer the property belonging to alien enemies. Referring to Mr. Robert Yerburgh's letter to "The Times," written on the authority of a person occupying a responsible position in Bombay, the writer points out that "a German officer actually fighting against us has left his racing stud and motor cars for sale on commission. Another Bombay firm also offers cars on behalf of the *Neue Automobil Gesellschaft*! Our army can hardly have too many motor cars, and there is a shortage of horses in India, owing to prohibition laid on exports from Arabia three months ago."

Educational Interests Jeopardised!

Mr. Skrine thinks the Jesuit Fathers are a source of danger which is working imperceptibly in a way most prejudicial to educational interests in this country. The control of education by German and Austrian Jesuits, he says, exercises a subtle influence on young minds, and the evolution of the alien mind finds expression in various ways and leaves such impressions as Great Britain and Russia are "schismatic," France "godless," while Austria-Hungary stands firm on ancient ways. Mr. Skrine concludes by citing the King's injunction "Wake Up!" which, he says, applies to the Indian authorities "in their relations with the ubiquitous and unspeakable Teuton." Much of Mr. Skrine's advice is belated, as the necessary precautions have already been taken, and the rest indicates such a state of nervous alarm based on grossly exaggerated grounds that it is hardly worthy of notice!

The Danger of Wild Statements.

The danger of making rash and wild statements in regard to public affairs is illustrated by the remark of a Calcutta contemporary that the extent to which panic existed in Bombay at the beginning of the war is shown by a statement of a member of the Bombay Corporation that 25 per cent. of the population left the city. There is no foundation for the statement and it was at once challenged and contradicted when it was made. But the fact that a statement *has been* made, is enough, we suppose, for a journal that accepts the fact that the Komagata Maru was once a German owned vessel and was chartered by a German agent as *proof* that Gurdit Singh's expedition was the outcome of a German plot! There has been a great deal too much exaggeration in regard to these stories of people fleeing to their native lands on the outbreak of the war, and we confess to a considerable sympathy with the Marwari community who have been the victims of a good deal of loose talk on the subject, and who are the butt of our contemporary's sarcasm *à propos* of Mr. Wacha's reference in the Corporation to their repudiation of the allegations that they fled *en masse* to their homes.

The Marwari Protest.

We have not given publicity to a number of protests that have reached us on the subject, because we thought that the exaggerated statements complained of had ceased to enjoy credence. But apparently it is not so. It is fair to the Marwaris of Bombay, therefore, to say that they have over and over again declared that there has never been any foundation for these statements which were the subject of a long protest in our columns soon after the war broke out. A report that seems to have rankled more than any other is to the effect that "the Marwari and Multani shroffs left Bombay with their gold owing to the Emden scare." We are informed that not a single Marwari shroff closed his shop in Bombay for a single day, and the Secretary of the Marwari Union has challenged anyone to point out "any eminent Marwari shroff who left Bombay." The four associations of the Marwaris in Bombay,—the Punch shroff, the Shroff, the Hindustani Merchants Association and the Marwari Union,—have held their sittings regularly and there has been no falling-off in the attendance. The Secretary of the Marwari Union urges that it is absurd, in any case, to attribute the collapse of credit to the Marwari shroffs, when the whole community amounts to about five thousand only, with no staple industries in their hands except one. The downfall of credit, he points out, was due to larger and more potent causes. In the protest which the Secretary of the Union has addressed to us he concludes:—

> Our men,—the Rajputs, the Jats, the Ramkhanis,—are fighting in the thickest of battle, our princes and chiefs are discharging their most honourable duties at the front, and we shall perform our duty in spite of everybody to the end. It is the unjust and galling nature of some of the remarks which are passed from time to time in certain newspapers that gives us provocation.

This is a reproach that goes home and should lead to the cessation of galling remarks in the future.

Sanitary Reforms.

We do not know why it should have taken so long, but it is after an interval of eight months, that the Bombay Government have issued their Resolution reviewing the recommendations contained in the Government of India Resolution on Indian Sanitary policy, which was issued so far back as 23rd May 1914. The wheels of the administrative machinery, no doubt, move very slowly, but it is rather late in the day to issue orders on the 7th of January 1915 that the Indian Government's Resolution of May last "should be forwarded for information to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay; the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay" . . . and so on. We dare not say when copies of the Resolution will actually reach the hands of the persons and bodies named, not to speak of the time when these will be moved to take any action in the matter. Anyhow, such is red tape in this country. To come to the Resolution, however, it is pointed out that the suggestion of the Government of India as to the desirability of health officers and sanitary inspectors being attached to all municipalities, is being adopted in many places in this Presidency. The Government have sanctioned grants-in-aid towards the cost of the entertainment of these officers in accordance with the scheme laid down by the Government of India. The Sanitary Commissioner has also submitted proposals for the re-grouping of municipalities for the classification of health officers and sanitary inspectors, and for the improvement of their pay and prospects. These proposals are under the consideration of the Government. As to the suggested constitution of provincial sanitary boards composed of officials and non-officials, such a board has recently been appointed or rather reconstituted in this Presidency, and has been authorised to sanction projects costing up to Rs. 20,000 and to make non-recurring grants up to Rs. 10,000.

Other Measures.

The Government of India laid down that every facility should be provided for people to obtain protection against plague through inoculation. The Local Government, it would appear, have been employing twenty-four sub-assistant surgeons for inoculation work in the Presidency. Besides this, a grant of Rs. 1,000 is placed annually at the disposal of the Surgeon-General to meet expenditure in connection with anti-plague inoculation at the different hospitals. As regards special anti-tuberculosis measures, we are told that the question of the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries and separate wards for tuberculosis patients is under consideration of the Government. Special attention was invited by the Government of India to the importance of making sanitary surveys on broad lines and it was suggested that systematic working plans should be drawn up with a view to mapping out the sanitary conditions of all important towns and localities in which sickness or mortality is abnormal. The Local Government have instituted a few such surveys, mostly malarial, in places like Karachi, Kharagboda, Salsette and in Kanara District. Apart from these surveys we are told that the Government have under consideration proposals for the appointment of district health officers, who will relieve and enable the deputy sanitary commissioners to undertake systematic sanitary surveys of the urban areas in their charges. The question of having in every important municipality a small well-built segregation hospital is also sympathetically viewed by the Government, as also the need of adopting organised measures for the diffusion of elementary knowledge of the more common infectious diseases. The question of the contamination of milk supply is stated to be engaging the attention of Government.

"The Policemen's Ball."

A correspondent has very kindly sent us a copy of the "Dayton Journal" (U. S. A.) of November 24th last containing a report of an address by the Rev. J. H. Holmes on "The Sacrifice of Men." We regret we have not space for the reproduction of this in our columns. But our attention has been attracted to the editorial columns of the journal in question and we cannot refrain from reproducing the leading article on "The Policemen's Ball" which we give below in its entirety:

POLICEMAN'S BALL.

Why is it that we always feel a warming about the cockles of the heart when we try to do something that is right? Perhaps it is because that it *is* right, come to think of the matter, it *is* because it is right.

At Memorial Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, November 25, we are to have our policeman's ball.

It will be a jolly time—and you don't want to miss it—for the thick and the thin, the fat and the lean, the before-and-after-taking effects will all be there.

Also there is going to be an exquisite concert. Maybe the boys "in blue" will not be able to differentiate between fugue and a nocturne but it is a safe bet that when the band strikes up "Little Annie Roonie," that there won't be a copper present who will not waggle his feet and bob his head, and want to grab the prettiest lady near at hand for the next dance.

About four thousand tickets have been disposed of, and that in itself speaks well for the standing of our "finest," as well as for the success of the affair.

It has been arranged that Chief Allaback shall be the undisputed master of ceremonies, and anyone who questions any decree of his will—well, he'll wish he hadn't.

Such is the mental pabulum on which the populace of Dayton (U. S. A.) is fed.

Official and Personal.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the increases of pay in the case of the Judicial Commissioner and the two Additional Judicial Commissioners of Sind. The pay of the former will be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 per month and that of the latter from Rs. 2,650 to Rs. 3,000.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, accompanied by his staff left Bombay by a special train for his State yesterday afternoon.

Lieut.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, Resident, Hyderabad State, left for Hyderabad last night by the Madras Mail.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S EXPLOIT.

ESSEN MOTOR WORKS WRECKED.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE TIGRIS.

AMERICA'S VIGOROUS REPLY TO GERMANY.

According to a Dutch newspaper a British airman has completely wrecked the German Government motor-repairing sheds at Essen, including 400 cars.

General Barrett, commanding the British troops in Mesopotamia, reports than on January 20, he made a naval and military reconnaisance from Mazerah on the left bank of the Tigris and found the enemy's outposts seven miles north of Mazerah on the sandhills south of the Rotah Canal. The enemy was driven across the canal and retired in disorder suffering several losses.

Rear-Admiral Beatty's victory was received with great enthusiasm in London. The papers regard it as an act of justice, as well as an act of war. The "Times" naval correspondent assumes the squadrons met in the neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank. The Germans turning tail a running fight took place for a hundred miles or more, the vessels racing at thirty miles an hour. It is considered that as the German losses in cruisers are now so heavy, it is unlikely the battle fleet will challenge the British in a fight for supremacy at sea.

"Eye-witness" on the western front gives a running narrative of recent fighting up to January 19th, and describes an imposing review of a large force of allied cavalry held by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of State for the United States has issued a vigorous reply to the charges made by German sympathisers regarding partiality towards the Allies. Mr. Bryan stated that no obligation rests with the Allies to prevent all trade in contraband, thus equalising the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents.

GERMAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA.

NEW INVASION BY SUPERIOR FORCES.

Official news received during mail week from Angola says a fresh German invasion of Portuguese territory by superior German forces has obliged the Portuguese troops to retire to a strategic position in the interior.

A force of dragoons violently attacked and scattered a detachment of German cavalry, but an attempt to surround the enemy's left flank was not successful.

The Portuguese losses were only one officer killed, three men wounded, and four missing.

A Reuter's Lisbon telegram states that in the attack on Nautila on December 18 the Portuguese losses were one captain killed, one lieutenant and two sub-lieutenants missing, one lieutenant taken prisoner and one captain, and one lieutenant, and one sub-lieutenant wounded.

ESSEN AIR RAID.

MOTOR SHEDS COMPLETELY WRECKED.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON ESSEN.

GOVERNMENT MOTOR SHEDS WRECKED.

400 CARS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.

The "Handelsblad's" special correspondent says that a British airman completely wrecked the Government motor-repairing sheds at Essen, including four hundred cars. Consequently the German authorities have commandered the private motor-works at Aix-la-Chapelle, where hundreds of Dutch workmen are busily engaged.

A London telegram, dated Jan. 22, announced on Saturday that "according to reports in Dutch papers aeroplanes dropped bombs on Essen on Wednesday."

Essen is a town in Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles N. E. of Dusseldrof. It possesses numerous establishments for manufacturing iron, chief among them being the celebrated Krupp works and cannon foundries.

UNITED STATES AND ALLIES.

MR. BRYAN'S VIGOROUS REJOINDER TO GERMAN CRITICISMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Mr. Bryan has issued a straightforward and vigorous reply to the charges made by German sympathisers that the United States is showing partiality towards the Allies.

Mr. Bryan affirms that Germans and Austrians appear to assume that some obligation rests on the United States to prevent all trade in contraband, thus equalising the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents.

No such obligation exists and it would be an unneutral act and an act of partiality on the part of Government to adopt such a policy.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

TO BE RESUMED IN BELGIUM UNDER RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Government willl send a formal Note to Germany which without discussing the question of the sovereignty of Belgium will express the willingness of the United States to make arrangements for the continuance of the Consular service there.

LOSS OF BRITISH ARMED MERCHANTMAN.

STRESS OF WEATHER OR A MINE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Press Bureau states that the British armed merchantman Viknor has been lost owing to bad weather or through striking a mine north of Ireland. All aboard were drowned. The Viknor was formerly the Viking.

The Viking was a small vessel of 1,951 tons.

PROGRESS OF RECRUITS.

EARL KITCHENER ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Sir Ryland Adkins, M.P., speaking at Northampton, said he was authorised by Earl Kitchener to say, that he was abundantly satisfied with the remarkable progress of the recruits.

WHAT GERMANY IS DRIVEN TO.

UNTRAINED MEN AGED 50 CALLED UP

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.

The Germans are calling up the untrained Landsturm, aged fifty.

DEATH OF MR. A. ELDER.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Elder, shipowner.

THE NAVAL VICTORY.

"AN ACT OF JUSTICE."

HOW THE PEOPLE RECEIVED THE NEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The news of the naval victory was made known in London yesterday evening at concerts and cinemas and the audiences frantically cheered the announcements.

The conductor of the Coldstream's Band at a concert at the Alhambra led the band and audience in a soul-stirring rendering of the National Anthem. News boys in the streets were mobbed by excited crowds.

LORD FISHER'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Papers comment on Rear-Admiral Beatty's victory, that it was an act of justice as well as an act of war. There has been talk in Germany that the Kaiser's birthday will be the occasion for a startling surprise for the British nation, but Admiral Beatty and his comrades have presented Lord Fisher with an appropriate present for his birthday, to-day.

EFFECT OF LOSSES ON GERMAN FLEET.

The "Times" naval correspondent assumes that the squadrons met in the neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank and were possibly separated by ten miles when the British opened fire.

Apparently there was a running fight for a hundred miles or more, all vessels racing at thirty miles an hour. Hence the marksmanship of the British gunners was most creditable. German losses in cruisers are now so heavy that she will be crippled if ever the battle fleet challenges a fight for supremacy at sea.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Reuter learns that the High Commissioner for New Zealand has sent a telegram of congratulation to the battle-cruiser New Zealand:—"Well done Halsey!"

The Commissioner paid a tribute to the work of the vessel and said:—

Such events mark a new era in the history of the Empire. The Dominions must rejoice that one of their representatives is in the front rank against the foe and it will make the Dominions prouder than ever of their connection with the Mother Country and inspire them to further efforts to shatter German designs. Thus the strong young states are taking their share in maintaining the integrity of the Empire and when the war is over the new conditions will demand fresh measures.

ARMY'S ADMIRATION AND GOOD WISHES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Field Marshal French for the Army has telegraphed admiration and warmest good wishes to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty and Commodore Tyrwhitt and officers and men of the Navy.

NAVAL LOSSES.

THE POWERS AT WAR.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BULWARK, 15,000 tons, Blown up at Sheerness.
GOOD HOPE, 14,100, Sunk off Chilean coast.
ABOUKIR, Cressy and Hogue, of 12,000 tons, each. Sunk by submarines in the North Sea.
MONMOUTH, 9,800 tons. Lost off Chilean coast.
HAWKE, 7,735 tons. Sunk by submarine in North Sea.
HERMES, 5,600 tons. Sunk in the Straits of Dover.
AMPHION, 3,440 tons. Sunk by mines.
PATHFINDER, 2,940 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
SPEEDY, 810 tons. Sunk by mines.
SUBMARINE A. E. 1. Wrecked.
SUBMARINE E. 3. Believed to have been lost in North Sea.
SUBMARINE D. 5. Sunk by mine in North Sea
GALSGOW, 4,800 tons. Slightly damaged off Chilean coast.
ARETHUSA, 3,750 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
PEGASUS, 2,135 tons. Disabled at Zanzibar.
LIBERTY, 965 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
DWARF, 701 tons. Slightly damaged.
OCEANIC (auxiliary cruiser), 17,274 tons, Wrecked.

GERMANY.

BLUECHER, 15,550 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
GNEISENAU, 11,420 tons. Sunk in South Atlantic.
SCHARNHORST, 11,420 tons. Sunk in South Atlantic.
YORCK, cruiser of 9,500 tons. Sunk by mines.
FREIDRICH KARL, 9,050 tons. Sunk by mine in Baltic.
MAGDEBURG, 4,500 tons. Ran aground and blown up.

A PALPABLE UNTRUTH.

GERMAN VERSION OF THE NAVAL FIGHT.

HOW BERLIN IS HOAXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.

The German official naval statement says:—

During an advance in the North Sea of the Seydlitz. Derflinger, Moltke and Blucher, accompanied by four small cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers, our squadron became engaged with a British force of five battle cruisers, several small cruisers and 26 destroyers.

The British broke off the engagement after a three hours' fight seventy miles west-north-west of Heligoland and retreated.

According to information available, one British battle cruiser and on our side the Blucher were sunk. All the other German vessels returned to port.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The German version is not worthy of credence. The British Admiralty announces that all the British battle cruisers are safe.

"BERLIN CANNOT TELL THE TRUTH."

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The London evening papers are most sarcastic regarding the German naval communiqué, one typical heading saying: "When you are beaten, say you have won."

The communiqué is described as characteristic and worthy of people who describe English villages as fortified towns, and might have been written by a Turkish diplomatist.

The papers remark it is significant that Berlin cannot tell the German people the truth.

GERMANS FEEL THE LOSS OF THE BLUCHER.

PRINCE HENRY'S OLD SHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The loss of the Bluecher is particularly felt in Germany, because she flew the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia at the beginning of the war, but it is believed that the Prince hauled down his flag with the winter.

KOELN, 4,280 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
MAINZ, 4,232 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
KOENIGSBERG, 3,550 tons. Imprisoned in German East African River by H.M.S. Chatham.
EMDEN, 3,544 tons. Completely disabled by H.M.S. Sydney.
NURNBERG, 3,396 tons. Sunk in South Atlantic.
LEIPZIG, 3,200 tons. Sunk in South Atlantic.
ARIADNE, 2,618 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
HELA, 2,003 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
PANTHER, 962 tons. Reported sunk.
HERZOGIN ELISABETH, 548 tons. Sunk.
SODEN (gunboat), captured by H.M.S. Cumberland.
3 SUBMARINES. Sunk in North Sea.
2 SUBMARINES. Sunk in North Sea.
SUBMARINE. Rammed and Sunk.
2 SUBMARINES. Reported to have been sunk in the Straits of Dover.
SUBMARINE U18. Rammed and sunk by British patrol vessel.
2 DESTROYERS. Sunk in North Sea.
Other destroyers. Damaged in North Sea.
Gunboats ILTIS, JAGUAR, CORMORAN, TIGER and LUCKS, the destroyer TAKU and the minelayer ERICHING. Sunk at Tsing-tau.
One torpedo-boat destroyer. Sunk off estuary off River Ems.
Four destroyers. Sunk off coast of Holland.
DESTROYER S124. Sunk in collision with neutral vessel.
CAP-TRAFALGAR (merchant cruiser), 18,000 tons. Sunk off South America.
KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, (merchant cruiser), 14,000 tons. Sunk by Highflyer.
BERLIN Auxiliary cruiser of 17,000 tons. Interned.
PREUSSEN, Merchant cruiser of 8,000 tons. Interned at Sabang.
GOEBEN, 22,640 tons. Transferred to Turkey.
BRESLAU, 4,500 tons. Transferred to Turkey.
FRIEDRICH KARL, 9,050 tons. Sunk by mine in Baltic.
SPREEWALD, 3,899 tons, armed merchantman, captured in the North Atlantic.

AUSTRIA.

ZRINYI, 14,226 tons. Sunk in the Adriatic.
KAISERIN ELIZABETH, Cruiser of 4,000 tons. Sunk at Tsing-tau.
ASPERN, 2,362 tons. Reported sunk.
SUBMARINE. Sunk by French cruiser.

FRANCE.

DISARMED gunboat sunk by German cruisers at the Papeete.
DESTROYER MOSQUET, 300 tons. Sunk at Penang.

RUSSIA.

PALLADA, 7,775 tons. Sunk in Baltic.
JEMTCHOUG, cruiser of 3,100 tons. Sunk at Penang.
DONETZ (gunboat). Sunk at Odessa.
SINOPE, Old Battleship. Reported sunk by Turks.

JAPAN.

Three torpedo boats lost at Kiao-Chau.
MINE SWEEPER blown up; another damaged at Tsing-tau.
TAKACHIHO, 3,000 tons. Sunk by mine.

TURKEY.

MESSOUDIEH, 9,120 tons. Sunk in the Dardanelles.
HAMIDIEH, 3,800 tons. Reported damaged in Black Sea.

ARTILLERY'S GOOD WORK.

"EYEWITNESS" NARRATIVE.

AN IMPOSING INSPECTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

"Eye-witness" brings his narrative to January 19th. He says:—

Good work is being carried out by the artillery. A heavy battery combined with a field battery on the 15th shelled the enemy's dugouts. The occupants bolted to shelter in a house the range of which was quickly found and the Germans took refuge in a wood where a shrapnel fire was opened on them. Howitzers also shelled a convoy, destroying some waggons.

On Saturday 16th the action was confined to artillery. Our guns maintained their superiority and on the left made good practice against the trenches and houses. They also found a good target in a battalion entering the wood.

AN ARTILLERY GAME.

The continuous artillery combat almost takes the form of a game in some parts of the field. As soon as the German batteries start operations our guns are directed against certain places, the bombardment of which we know from experience causes the enemy to desist.

Having the range of most hostile batteries, we are generally able to reduce them to silence or render their fire ineffective.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S INSPECTION.

There have been drier weather and improved conditions in the trenches and the water level of the Yser is falling. On the 18th the Commander-in-Chief inspected a large force of cavalry, including many Indian regiments. They were drawn up in line of brigades, each regiment in column of squadrons with artillery and transport.

TROOPS IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

The scene in a setting of open, rolling ground, thinly sprinkled with snow, backed by dark woods, a forest of lances seen against the wintry sky, a long line of horsemen, many in turbans, sullen-looking guns, made a most impressive picture. The Commander-in-Chief said a few words to every regiment as he passed. The men and horses were in splendid condition and fit for anything.

RELIANCE PLACED ON CHARMS.

"Eye-witness" remarks, that it is somewhat surprising in the present materialistic age to find the reliance placed on charms; yet many of our prisoners have possessed so-called prayers, which are really written charms against death, wounds and disease and every imaginable evil.

One of these was of tremendous length but curiously it omitted the only mischance which befell the owner, namely, that of captivity. Many of these amulets are probably of ancient origin.

"Eye-witness" describes the strenuous work of keeping the roads in good repair under motor traffic.

GERMAN WORKS DEMOLISHED

DETACHMENT OF BAVARIANS CAPTURED.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

A communiqué says:—We progressed slightly eastward of Saint Georges. On the rest of the front artillery duels have taken place.

There has been intermittent gunfiring from the Lys to the Oise. The enemy counter-attacked at Berry-au-Bac, but were repulsed, and the trenches in dispute remained in our possession.

We demolished several German works and shelters in Champagne.

Very lively rifle fire in the Bois de la Grurie was checked by our artillery.

We completed the destruction of bridges at Saint Mihiel.

In Lorraine we surprised and captured a detachment of Bavarians at Embermenil.

Thick fog prevails in the Vosges and Alsace..

LONDON, Jan. 25.

To-night's Paris communiqué says:—"There is nothing to report."

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH RECONNAISANCE FROM MAZERAH.

TURKISH OUTPOSTS ROUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26

A Press Communiqué states:—General Barrett reports that on January 20th he made a naval and military reconnaissance from Mazerah, on the left bank of the Tigris opposite Qurhah to ascertain the disposition of the Turkish forces in that neighbourhood.

The enemy's outposts were found seven miles north of Mazerah on the sandhills south of the Rotah Canal. The enemy was driven across the Canal and retired in disorder suffering severe losses. His camps and dhows were shelled.

AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY IN CARPATHIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.

A communiqué says: "There has been certain activity of the Austrians in the east Carpathian passes; otherwise nothing important has occurred.

The Germans took one of our advanced trenches, but we took a German trench with machine-guns and also destroyed a German armoured motor.

SITUATION IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

London 23rd Jan.—The "Times" Petrograd correspondent states that the Germans occupy a fortified position of some extent at Dodrzyn, ten miles up the Vistula, from Wolclawek. It is highly probable that a bridge crossing exists there, enabling the enemy to throw troops on the right bank. This statement is noteworthy, if correct, as the last report from Dobrzyn was of German failure to bridge the river.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent puts the Russians north-wards of the river, fifty miles westwards, and the Germans on the south bank which suggests that the Russians still hold Dobrzyn. The latest reports are that the river which was formerly described as freezing, is now in flood. In ordinary winter the river is frozen for 77 days.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO LORD FISHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Lord Fisher has been the recipient of world-wide congratulations on the occasion of his birthday. Messages have been received from the King and prominent men in the Dominions.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The following are the officers' names in the fifty-sixth casualty list from France and Belgium:—

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Indian Medical Service:—Lieut. R. Sweet.

The following additional casualty is reported from the Persian Gulf:—

WOUNDED.

81st Pioneers:—Captain C. W. Cochran.

DARING DACOITIES AT BARASET.

INMATES OF LOOTED HOUSES SEVERELY ASSAULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Information has been received by the Alipore district police that three daring dacoities took place at Baraset on Saturday night.

In the first, it is stated, that some 40 men armed with spears, daos and lathies attacked the house of Bidhu Mondal at Bamangachi at night, broke open the outer door and after having forcibly entered the house, tied Bidhu Mondal and his wife with a rope and seriously assaulted them leaving them half dead. The dacoits secured the keys of boxes, broke open the safes containing valuables and decamped with money and jewellery worth about Rs. 1,000; and almost simultaneously another gang of dacoits, numbering about twenty armed men raided the house of Askhoy Mondal of Chatra. The dacoits after scaling the boundary-walls entered the house, dragged the inmates out and after assaulting them with lathies broke open the boxes and trunks and stole ornaments and money worth about Rs. 500.

Another dacoity of a similar nature was perpetrated in the house of Sonaton Ruidas, a cattle dealer of Ramnagore, in Baraset, on the same night. At midnight some twenty men armed with swords and spears raided the house, when the inmates were asleep. They maltreated the inmates, looted the house and carried away property worth about Rs. 800.

FULL TEXT OF THE AMERICAN NOTE.

QUESTION OF CONTRABAND TRADE.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND U. S.

INTERNATIONAL USAGE.

The following is the full text of the American Note to England on the question of contraband.

American Embassy,
London, December 28th, 1914.

Sir,—Under telegraphic instructions from my Government, I have the honour to acquaint you that the present condition of American foreign trade resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports has become so serious as to require a candid statement of my Government's views in order that his Majesty's Government may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States towards the policy which has been pursued by his Majesty's authorities during the present war. I am, therefore, directed to communicate to you the following statement, and, at the same time, to assure you that it is made in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries than a silence which might be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course which my Government cannot but consider to be an infringement upon the rights of American citizens.

The Government of the United States have viewed with growing concern the large number of vessels with American goods destined to neutral ports in Europe which have been seized upon the high seas and taken into British ports. During the early days of the war this Government assumed that the policy adopted by the British Government was due to the unexpected outbreak of hostilities and the necessity of immediate action to prevent contraband goods from reaching the enemy. For this reason it was not disposed to judge this policy harshly or protest against it vigorously, although it was manifestly very injurious to American trade with the neutral countries of Europe. This Government, relying confidently upon the high regard which Great Britain has so often exhibited in the past for the rights of other nations, confidently awaited amendment of a course of action which denied to neutral commerce the freedom to which it was entitled by law of nations.

THE NOVEMBER STATEMENTS.

This expectation seemed to be rendered the more assured by the statement of the Foreign Office early in November that the British Government were satisfied with guarantees offered by the Norwegians, Swedish, and Danish Governments as to the non-exportation of contraband goods when consigned to named persons in the territories of those Governments, and that orders had been given to the British Fleet and Customs authorities to restrict interference with neutral vessels carrying such cargoes as consigned to neutrals after (?) verification of ship's papers and cargoes.

It is therefore a matter of deep regret that, though nearly five months have passed since the war began, the British Government have not materially changed their policy, and do not treat less injuriously ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports in the peaceful pursuit of lawful commerce, which belligerents should protect rather than interrupt. The greater freedom from detention and seizure which was confidently expected to result from consigning shipments to definite consignees rather than "to order" is still awaited.

It is needless to point out to his Majesty's Government, usually the champion of the freedom of the seas and the rights of trade, that peace, not war, is the normal relation between nations, and that the commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety and then only to the extent that it is a necessity.

"NO SELFISH DESIRES."

It is with no lack of appreciation of the momentous nature of the present struggle in which Great Britain is enaged, and with no selfish desires to gain undue commercial advantages, that this Government is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present policy of his Majesty's Government toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent, and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation.

The Government of the United States do not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in its lists of absolute and conditional contraband which have been proclaimed by his Majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this Government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

Articles listed as absolute contraband shipped from the United States of America and consigned to neutral countries have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this Government, the American exporters of copper are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules for neutral cargoes. For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden, was detained because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden had placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this Government is informed, put in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or "to order" which arrive in ports of Italy, cannnot be exported or trans-shipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper which passes through that country in transit to another country.

COPPER TO ITALY.

In spite of these decrees, however, the British Foreign Office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy. Steamship lines decline to accept it, and insurers refuse to issue policies upon it. In a word, a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through the uncertainty as to the treatment it may expect at the hands of British authorities.

The Government of the United States feel that they are abundantly justified in asking for information as to the manner in which the British Government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted in order that the American Government may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade in their rights and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazards to which their cargoes are exposed.

In the case of conditional contraband, the policy of Great Britain appears to this Government to be of equal international concern. As evidence, their attention is directed to the fact that a number of American cargoes seized consist of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries which are admittedly relative contraband. In spite of the presumption of innocent use because destined to neutral territory, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so far as the Government of the United States are informed, being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination as that term is used in international law.

Mere suspicion is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favour of neutral commerce, not against it. The effect on trade in these articles between neutral nations resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages which they have suffered after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral countries as a whole through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diversion of goods from established markets.

It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief that, though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately reach the territory of the enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear in view of the regulations (?) which have been decreed by the neutral countries to which they are destined on the articles composing the cargoes.

That a consignment of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy destination appears to be directly contrary to the doctrine previously held by Great Britain and thus stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war: "Foodstuffs, though having hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used. It must be shown that was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure."

"CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND."

In this statement of conditional contraband the views of this Government are in entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, consistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent, as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

The Government of the United States readily admit full responsibility of the belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or neutral vessels carrying American goods, to detain them *when there is sufficient evidence to justify belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes*, but his Majesty's Government, judging by their own experience in the past, must realise that this Government cannot without protest permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for contraband, or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactment which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

This Government believes and earnestly hopes his Majesty's Government will come to the same belief, that a course of conduct more in conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strongly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

Not only is the situation a pitiful one to the commercial interests of the United States, but many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied long-established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. The producers' and exporters' steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to trans-Atlantic trade which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

BRITISH SENSE OF JUSTICE.

The Government of the United States, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, expresses confidently the hope that his Majesty's Government will realise the obstacles and difficulties which their present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers; though not participants, in the present conflict, and will in their treatment of neutral ships, and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals, which have received the sanction of the civilised world, and which Great Britain has in other wars so strongly and successfully advocated.

In conclusion it should be impressed upon his Majesty's Government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that if it does not improve it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British peoples. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism and complaint. There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that the present British policy toward American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British Government is called to this possible result of their present policy to show how widespread is the effect upon the industrial life of the United States and to emphasise the importance of removing the cause of complaint.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) WALTER HINES PAGE.

The Right Honourable
Sir Edward Grey, Bart, K.G.,
etc., etc., etc.

FEROZEPORE RIOT CASE.

TRIAL IN THE SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FEROZEPORE, Jan. 26.

The case in which five Sikhs, one Hindu and one Mahomedan, lately returned from America, are charged with rioting and with the murder of a sub-inspector and a zailder, commenced to-day before the Sessions Judge when Mr. Petman opened the case for the prosecution.

LATER.

In this case Jiwansingh, Bakshishsingh, Satsingh, Jagat Singh, Medhansingh, Canshi Ram and Rahmat, all recently returned from America, are committed to the sessions for the alleged murder of Sub-Inspector Bisharatali and Zailder Jowalahingh near Misriwali in Ferozepore district, rioting and conspiracy to murder.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate in opening the case for the prosecution narrated the story of the incident and said how Gurdit Singh, the leader of the Komagata Maru passengers, misled the accused.

Lala Kanshiramba, who defended three of the accused, urged that the fact that the assessors and the Sessions Judge were present at the Durbar held recently at Ferozepore where in the address presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor mention was made of this case and his Honour's reference to the arrested men as murderers might have gone a great way in prejudicing their minds.

The Government Advocate, while admitting the fact, appealed to the assessors that they would be expected to be unbiased because nothing particularly was said against the accused.

The prosecution witnesses are under examination.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATRICULATION RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I noticed in your issue of 22nd instant a supplementary list of successful candidates of the Matriculation examination was issued from numbers 1783 and onwards to 5000 odd. May I enquire of the Registrar or authority concerned why a similar list of the successful candidates from numbers 1 to 1700 has not yet been issued.

Have not the students from No. 1 to 1700 undergone the same task? Why then be partial to one and hard on the other, when examination papers and examiners are the same for all the students. I think it is but just and fair that such a list be issued as quickly as possible and do justice to all the students.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

LATE DR. HART'S ESTATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the suit brought by W. S. Hart against A. E. Mitchell.

The plaintiff is the second son of the late Dr. Spooner Hart and Emma Watkins who lived together and had five children.

The defendant is a solicitor who under a power of attorney from the executor of Dr. Hart's will obtained letters of administration.

The plaintiff now sued the defendant as the administrator of the estate for a declaration that he was entitled to one-fifth share of the estate left by his mother Emma Watkins with which money it was alleged Dr. Hart started his business.

His Lordship disbelieved the plaintiff's case and dismissed the suit with costs.

The final general memorandum of the sesamum (til or gingili) crop of India for the current season compiled by the Department of Statistics shows that the total yield is forty-six per cent. more than last year, the figures being 537,000 tons this year against 369,000 last year.

LOSS OF THE FORMIDABLE

PERFECT DISCIPLINE AMONG THE CREW.

CAPTAIN'S DEATH AT HIS POST.

(Later than the Mail)

Details of the loss of the British battleship, the Formidable, are given in the Continental edition of the "Daily Mail" of the 4th instant. It appears, according to one of the survivors, it was about half-past two on Friday (January 1) morning during a fierce storm that the disaster occurred. The shock was a fearful one. The watertight doors were instantly closed, and as the seas poured into the engine-room instructions were given for the men below to hurry on deck, after the fires had been drawn from the furnaces to prevent an explosion occurring in the boilers.

Another stated that the battleship was struck abaft the starboard magazine, but fortunately the magazine bulkheads were not punctured, otherwise she would have fared like the Bulwark.

It was seen that the ship, which took a heavy list to starboard, was doomed. Perfect discipline reigned and the crew hastened to launch the boats. The storm, however, had been gradually increasing in fury, and the task was one of terrible difficulty. Had the weather been favourable, some survivors averred, not one man would have been lost. A cruiser was standing by. Signals were displayed, but their significance was not realised by the fleet of fishing vessels in the Channel, who were then running for home before the gale.

The starboard cutter was got out, but foundered with four or five hands who were getting the boat ready to receive their shipmates. The steam pinnace and another cutter were lowered safely in seas so mountainous that time after time the frail, craft were swept against the battleship's side and threatened with instant destruction. When the 42ft. cutter was launched all the oars, with the exception of some half a dozen, were smashed, but what were left stood the men in good stead. Her bow was stove in, but the holes were covered with jumpers and pants. Most of the men afterwards landed at Brixham were pulled into the cutter after having jumped from the ship and kept themselves afloat with inflated collars. One man, on rising to the surface after jumping, clutched hold of the leg of a marine and was hauled aboard the cutter. Another owed his life to the kindly deed of a comrade, who gave him his neckbelt. A third said he was in one of the casemates when the battleship was struck. He jumped into the sea and was also picked up.

All this time the doomed battleship was sending out messages by Morse lamp signals, and these continued to flash from the bridge for about three-quarters of an hour to the very last moment, when the great ship disappeared slowly beneath the waves. The captain had executive officers remained on the bridge to the very last moment. The men did not see their gallant chief again after the warship sank.

A third boat was got out but disappeared in the darkness, and its fate is not known to the men at Brixham. They are hopeful that it was picked up by a light cruiser which stood by.

An heroic figure in the voyage was Stoker Smithers, who in jumping into the boat from the ship fell across the thwarts and was seriously injured. Despite intestinal injuries and intense pain, he wanted to help with the oars, and never uttered a word of complaint throughout the terrible ordeal. He had to be lifted into the trawler, and an operation was performed immediately upon his arrival at Brixham Cottage Hospital, where he lies in a serious condition.

HOW CAPTAIN LOXLEY DIED.

Captain Loxley was on the bridge all through the three hours before the Formidable took her final plunge. Said one of the survivors: "Captain Loxley combined a lovable personality with that business manner which has become a tradition among captains in the Navy. The crew worshipped him as a man who would hold impromptu lectures on the war and in every other way seek to get to their hearts. But it needed this fearful night to show Captain Loxley up in his true colours.

"He never ceased 'phoning orders from the bridge—orders that in my estimation saved scores of lives, and when I last saw him he was still on the bridge, his arms folded, his features set. The first order given out directly after the explosion was 'All hands on the upper deck.' We knew this meant we had been done down, but everyone played the game. Men were stopping to salute their officers."

Two minutes after the first alarm word came from the engine-room that flooding had begun and no more steam could be got up. This was the worst blow of all, for the Formidable had more than a sporting chance of reaching a haven of safety had she been able to speed up.

Lack of steam made itself felt even in the work of getting the Formidable's boats away. The necessary steam for hoisting the boats clear was lacking, so the order went forth, "Man the purchase." This meant a body of 200 men or more making for the quarter-deck, and each and every one giving a hand with a will to the work of pulling the boats clear. Even the middies joined in this operation.

IMPROVISED RAFTS.

Lieutenant Hawthorne, Royal Marines, procuring his electric torch, called for volunteers to go down to the messdecks and bring up tables, stools, and chairs to be used in the last extremity. Meanwhile the ship's carpenters were tearing up the deck, making planks and improvising rafts by the dozen.

Another officer, surveyor relates, risked his life in an effort to make certain that the ship's books should go down, safe and all. Launched with her crew of twenty, cutter No. 1 made a perilous way round to the port side. "Fifty men only! Now then, you fellows, play the game!" shouted the bo'sun up to the quarter-deck. The men made no violent rushes to the side. A sheer drop of 25ft. lay between them and the frail craft.

Down the side they swarmed, hanging on to ropes, blankets, and any article to hand, while others risk the jump. "No more!" shouts the bo'sun. "Good luck, boys." A similar scene was being enacted with cutter No. 2, when a second explosion occurred.

It was at this stage that the incident quoted at the beginning of this description occurred. In the howling wind the strains of "Tipperary" went up from the swimmers. The immortal words were meant to refer to the cruiser, a long, long way off for swimmers in a winter sea, but, as events proved, in reality near enough to get to the exhausted men within ten minutes or so. The swimmers were hauled on board with ropes, wrapped in warm blankets, and given brandy.

BRITISH BUDGET CHANGES.

EFFECT OF FRESH TAXATION.

The Treasury issued during mail week a White Paper, containing copy "of estimates of revenue and expenditure for the 1914-15, as revised in view of the war, with an explanatory memorandum." On Wednesday evening another White Paper was issued, with the final balance-sheet of estimated revenue and expenditure for the year 1914-15, showing the estimated effect of the changes made in the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the passage of the Finance Bill, 1914 (Session 2), through the House of Commons.

The explanatory memorandum mentioned that the revenue for the year 1914-15 on the basis of the final Budget proposals was estimated at £207,146,000. It was anticipated that that estimate would be affected in consequence of the war, and there would be a net decrease of £11,350.000. The total expenditure for 1914-15 was estimated at £206,924,000, but in consequence of the outbreak of the war there was an addition of £328,443,000, making an aggregate of £535,367,000. The revenue on the existing basis of taxation was given at £195,796,000, and the amount remaining to be provided was £339,571,000. It was proposed to meet the deficiency by proceeds of fresh taxation amounting to £15,500,000, and by the suspension of the new Sinking Fund, making altogether a sum of £18,250,000, thus leaving to be made good out of loans £321,321,000, estimated yield of additional taxation proposed showed a grand total (net) of £15,500,000 for 1914-15 and for 1915, 16 of £65,000,000.

In the revised balance-sheet, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 16, the total estimated revenue for 1914-15 is given at £211,296,000. This included total receipts from taxes of £175,866,000, towards which additional beer duty would contribute £2,500,000 and additional tea duty £950,000. The deficit to be made good by borrowing was £321,231,000 to furnish a total estimated expenditure of £532,617,000. Votes of credit appear on the expenditure side of the balance-sheet for an amount totalling £325,000,000.

The final balance-sheet now issued, under estimated revenue for 1914-15, shows a total of £209,206,000 and a deficit to be made good by borrowing of £323,411,000, as against £211,296,000 and £321,321,000 respectively in the revised balance-sheet of November 16. The new estimate, as embraced in the final balance-sheet, shows under Customs and Excise an amount of £73,900,000 and under Inland Revenue £99,876,000, the total receipts from taxes thus reaching £173,776,000. The total receipts from non-tax revenue appear as £35,430,000.

With an estimated expenditure of £532,617,000, the total of consolidated fund services reach £37,329,000, which includes £24,193,000 for National Debt Services, and interest, etc., on war debt of £3,443,000. The total of the supply services is given as £495,288,000.

THE WATER TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—While the question of water tax is being discussed by the municipal corporators the house-owners of Marine Lines have received the following notice from the Hydraulic Engineer:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Municipal Commissioner has decided to remove the metre attached to your property and to charge the property on valuation from 1st April, 1915.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Sd). H. J. TRIVERS SMITH.
Hydraulic Engineer."

Now, Sir, hitherto the owners are paying the water tax as per consumption registered by the metre, but if these owners are charged the Tax on valuation there will be a large surplus left in the hands of the Commissioner. I have much to say against such a policy but as the matter is being discussed I reserve my remarks thinking any corporator will take up the subject for further discussion.—Yours, etc.

A RATEPAYER.

The final forecast of the indigo crop of Bihar and Orissa states that the area shown this year is estimated at 38,500 acres against 63,100 acres of last year. The outturn of the crop in North Bihar and Monghyr works out to 82 per cent. and in other Bihar districts to 66 per cent. The estimate for the Province is 79 per cent. According to the estimates furnished by the Bihar Planters' Association for Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga and by the district officers for the remaining four districts the total yield of the crop for the province works out to 8,181 factory maunds against 10,488 factory maunds of last year. According to estimates the outturn of the indigo crop this year is likely to amount to 8,000 factory maunds.

IN THE STREETS OF GIVENCHY.

FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICTS.

FRENCH, BRITISH AND INDIANS FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE.

A vivid account of the desperate attack by a strong German division intent upon breaking through to Calais and the English Channel by the new way of Bethune, is given by a special correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Fighting side by side, the French, English and Indians succeeded in turning what looked like a defeat into a victory.

Sunday, December 20, was the day chosen by the Germans to attempt to break the British line at the villages of Festubert and Givenchy (close to Bethune and fifty miles east from Boulogne). These two completely ruined and deserted villages are dominated by British, French, and German heavy artillery. Givenchy occupies rising ground, behind which lie fields and marshes, and behind these again the canal and the railway to Bethune.

Late that afternoon an eye-witness who has given me an account of the fighting made his way along the canal and across the marshes to the point where the marsh road meets the road leading from Festubert to Givenchy. His horse, which he had pressed hard over the marshes to avoid the bursting shrapnel, was stabled in a ruined house fifty yards down the road. He took up his stand upon a slight hill and surveyed the scene of the fighting.

On his right the ruined tower of Givenchy church stood out against the gathering gloom like a menace and a portent. Against the sky the bursting shrapnel splashed the night with flashes of coloured light. Heavier guns were silent. Neither British on the west nor French on the south nor Germans to the east attempted to fire on the villages, not knowing whether they were held by friend or foe in greater numbers.

It was a great hand-to-hand conflict through two villages and along the lines between them, with rifle firing here and there in sudden sharp bursts and in irregular scattering volleys from the villages, where men were fighting from house to house and street to street.

As the observer stood there, sheltering behind a haystack, round which stray bullets from either side wandered, the reinforcements for the British side came up the long road across the marshes. They were lean wiry Indian cavalry, unmounted, marching with all haste to the aid of their brothers in the trenches on the left towards Festubert, where the mud lay thick and men were fighting knee-deep in mire. They had met some of their broken and wounded troops on the road and their white teeth gleamed as they pushed to the attack.

CAPTURED CAPTAIN'S WIT.

One of their captains, wounded and made prisoner in the course of the next hour, saved himself and some of his men also by his ready wit. Being taken and helpless, he shouted to his captors in German, chaffed them, took their attention for a priceless moment or two, and gave some Baluchis a chance to rally and retake him.

While the reinforcements were filing past a light at an isolated house in the middle distance caught the eye of the observer. A lucky shell had struck it, and it began slowly to subside. There were, he knew, officers and telephonists in it. Had they escaped or were they buried in the ruins?

The most critical point of the day had now come. The enemy were plainly in possession of Givenchy. They had passed the house in which the artillery observers with their telephonists had been hidden. For a moment it looked as if a general retreat was in progress. A motor-cyclist stood under the shelter of the haystack and regretted the fact that he left a machine in the village.

At this bad hour two regiments of French Territorials came up on the Givenchy side. The blue coats and red trousers could be plainly seen coming along.

In the next two hours the Entente was trebly cemented by the blood of French, English, and Indians. From the moment when these two regiments of tough, war-seasoned Frenchmen broke into the battle line, entering it at right angles and spreading like a flood into every corner of it, there were no longer French, no longer English, no longer Indians. It was a flood of desperate men, who fought to kill without regard to platoons or companies, regiments or divisions, rank or file. They fought with bombs, with knives and with bayonets. Hardly a shot was now fired.

The Germans, who had come from the trenches believing that they had at last come to the end of a terrible but victorious day, were amazed by the onslaught. The Indians, who had been sorely tried, took fresh courage and went madly to the attack again. The English, who were new to the field, and the French, who came to trenches which they held themselves many weeks ago, dealt out great slaughter.

AVENGING ALLIES.

Vainly the Germans sought refuge in the trenches. In the night which had now fallen the avenging Allies swept them out of the third lines into the second, out of the second into the first, out of saps and traverses, out of funkholes and rifle-galleries. In places the bodies of the dead reached the height of a yard.

In the wan light of the early morning the Allies again entered Givenchy. Outside the village most of the trenches were in their occupation. From cellars of ruined houses came men who had been caught in the trap the night before.

Even the artillery observers were able to come safe and sound out of their ruined post, where they had remained undetected during the hours in which the Germans were in possession. And the motor-cyclist found his machine again.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

ALLEGED "SQUARING" OF A MAGISTRATE

GULAB HARIDAS KIRD v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an application for transfer under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, presented by Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. J. R. Gharpure.

The petitioner Gulab Haridas Kirad, had filed two civil suits in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona against Dhondiram and others for recovering certain amounts due to the petitioner as a member of a certain partnership between the petitioner and others. During the trial of these two suits, Dhondiram and his son, Jagjiwan, had used evidence which was fabricated and false. The petitioner, therefore, moved the District Court at Poona for taking such action against Dhondiram and his son as appeared to the Court proper, or to accord sanction for their prosecution. The District Judge of Poona forwarded the papers to the First Class Magistrate for action under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against which order Dhondiram and his son applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction. Their Lordships confirmed the order passed by the District Judge and discharged the rule. The First Class Magistrate at Poona, Mr. H. L. Cross, proceeded with the case. On one of the hearings the inquiring Magistrate stated in Court that a certain gentleman had approached and told him that there was a report that the accused had "squared" the Magistrate, and had also complained in respect of the performance of his duty by the Assistant Public Prosecutor conducting the case. At the next hearing, on 5th January, 1915, one of the prosecution witnesses, who was the petitioner's pleader in the civil suits out of which the prosecution arose, was examined. The gist of the prosecution was that certain documentary evidence had been tampered with after its execution. During the course of his examination the witness was asked by the defence pleader if he had had a talk with one Gusadji Cooper before that date. On the witness answering the question, the inquiring Magistrate remarked that Gustadji had seen him and told him that he had been sent by the witness to the Magistrate, and that the Magistrate would ask questions on the point.

The petitioner submitted that from the above incidents, he feared that he would not receive a fair and unprejudiced trial at the hand of the Magistrate.

Their Lordships refused the transfer, as no case had been made out.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

PORT TRUST DAMAGE SUIT.

APPEAL REMANDED TO THE LOWER COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AMARCHAND MADHAVJI, A FIRM v. TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

In this appeal judgment was delivered by their Lordships yesterday.

The full facts which gave rise to the original suit and the appeal were set forth in our yesterday's issue. Shortly, the plaintiff's firm filed a suit to recover Rs. 4,311 from the defendants as damages, on the ground that owing to the defendants' negligence in not taking proper care of the goods lying at the docks, they (the plaintiffs) had suffered damages. The goods had been consigned to the plaintiff's firm by its Calcutta branch and they arrived by the s.s. Sofala in October 1912. The goods were damaged by the abnormal rainfall of the night of the 25th October, and among other goods the goods of the plaintiff were damaged.

The plaintiffs filed the suit against the Port Trust on the ground that they had suffered damage owing to its negligence. The defendants denied negligence and wrongful conduct. Mr. Justice Davar, who heard the original suit, held that the defendants were not guilty of wrongful conduct or negligence in taking care of the plaintiff's goods and dismissed the suit with costs. From this decision of his Lordship the present appeal was preferred.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Davar appeared for the appellants; the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity for the respondents.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, in delivering judgment said that the evidence in this case was too conflicting. The Lower Court had preferred to believe the story of the defendants without attributing want of good faith to the plaintiffs' witnesses.

Their Lordships found themselves unable to determine the question of fact raised in the first issue (viz., whether the damage if any, to the plaintiffs' goods was due to any wrongful conduct or negligence on the part of the defendants) without decision as to the third and fourth issues (viz., whether the plaintiffs sustained any, and if so what, damage to their goods; and whether if the plaintiffs sustained any damage to their goods, what part of such damage was due to their own negligence in not opening out and drying the same). Under section 41, rule 25, of the Civil Procedure Code, their Lordships referred to the Lower Court the issues undecided, and directed it to take evidence thereon and return the evidence to the Appellate Court, together with its findings thereon, and the reasons therefor.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Bhimji and Co.

Solicitors for the respondents:—Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

CLAIM BY A BANK.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA v. MULLA MAHOMEDALLY HAKIMJI & SONS, A FIRM.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank against the defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 11,966-10-0 due by him in respect of seven hundis.

The seven hundis were drawn by N. Jochimson from London upon the defendants, and were accepted by them. The plaintiffs were the payees of these hundis, and as the due date had expired, filed this suit to recover the amount from the drawees (viz., the defendants).

Mr. Mulla (holding the Advocate-General's brief) appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hugh Provis, Assistant Accountant of the Bank, gave evidence in support of the plaintiffs' claim.

As interest at 6 per cent. was included in the plaintiffs' claim, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 11,966-0-0 and further interest at 6 per cent., costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Crawford, Brown and Co.

SUIT TO RECOVER A LEGACY.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

CHATURBHUJ GOPALJI v. VASANJI J. HALAI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, nephew of the late Mr. Damodardas Goverdhandas Sukhadwalla, against the three defendants (executors of Damodardas's will) praying that they (the defendants) might be ordered to pay to him the legacy of Rs. 5,000 directed to be given to him in the will of the late D. G. Sukhadwalla.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Talyarkhan for the defendants.

The alleged facts in the pleadings are as follows:—Damodardas Sukhadwalla died in November, 1913, leaving considerable properties and a will, dated 23rd November, 1912. He did not leave any issue. He appointed the three defendants executors of his will. In the will, among other things, he directed that "Rs. 5,000 for his nephew Chaturbhuj Gopalji should be set aside and the same should be paid to him with all accumulations thereon on his attaining the age of 21 years, etc., etc." When the nephew attained the age of 21 years, he demanded the money from the defendants, but they did not pay him anything. He, therefore, filed this suit against them to recover the legacy of Rs. 5,000.

The defendants had put in a written statement and in it they admitted that a legacy had been directed to be given to the plaintiff in the will. But they said that on 7th November when the testator was on his deathbed, the plaintiff taking advantage of his condition wrongfully took possession of a diamond ring belonging to the testator of the value of at least Rs. 2,700. They had repeatedly called upon him to return the ring but he did not do so and on the contrary contended that the ring was given to him as a present on the occasion of his bethothal.

The defendants contended that under the circumstances mentioned above, he was not entitled to the legacy. They further submitted that in no event was he entitled to claim anything more than Rs. 2,317-10-4 (that being the difference between the amount of the said legacy and the value of the said ring with interest, etc. They had brought the moneys into Court and were willing that it should be paid over to the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga (for the plaintiff) contended that the ring was given as a gift, and there was no reason why he should return it.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that if the ring was returned to the executors they would at once give him the legacy of Rs. 5,000.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 3½ per cent. from 1st August 1914, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

His Lordship intimated to Mr. Talyarkhan that the executors might file a separate suit against the plaintiff for the ring; the dispute about the ring could not be gone into in this suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mansukhlal, Hiralal Mehta and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MAHOMED ESSA, A FIRM v. MEMON AYUB ELIAS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendant for Rs. 2,399-9-6. The plaintiffs acted as commission agents for the defendant who resided at Bangalore. In July of 1914, the plaintiffs sent goods to the defendant and when accounts were made up in December last, Rs. 2,399-9-6 (including interest at the rate of 12 per cent.) was found due by the defendant to the plaintiffs. The sum though demanded was not paid by the defendant.

Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant was absent.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,399-9-6 with costs. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitor for the plaintiffs:—Mr. N. C. Dalal.

"FRITZ" AND THE "FAGS."

A HALFWAY MEETING.

One of the oddities of the war, in the Western battlefield, at all events, is the close proximity of the opposing forces in the trenches, thus giving opportunities for conversation. But the record must surely be made, says the "Daily Chronicle," by an incident described in a letter from Private H. Scrutton, Essex Regiment, to relatives at Wood Green, N. He writes:—

As I have told you before, our trenches are only thirty or forty yards away from the Germans. This led to an exciting incident the other day. Our fellows have been in the habit of shouting across to the enemy, and we used to get answers from them.

THE INVITATION.

We were told to get into conversation with them, and this is what happened:—

From our Trenches: "Good morning, Fritz." (No answer.) "Good Morning, Fritz." (Still no answer.) "GOOD MORNING, FRITZ."

From the German Trenches: "Good morning."

From our trenches: "How are you?"

"All right."

"Come over here, Fritz."

"No, if I come, I get shot."

"No, you won't. Come on."

"No fear."

"Come and get some fags, Fritz."

"No, you come half-way, and I meet you."

"All right."

One of our fellows thereupon filled his pocket with fags and got over the trench.

ALL CHEERING.

The German got over his trench; and, right enough, they met half-way and shook hands, Fritz taking the fags and giving chocolate in exchange.

It was good to see the Germans standing on top of their trenches, and the English, also with caps waving in the air, all cheering. About eighteen of our men went halfway, and met about the same number of Germans.

This lasted about half an hour, when each side returned to their trenches to shoot at each other again.

What I have written is the truth, but don't think we got chums, as two of our fellows were killed the same night, and I don't know how many of them.

A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH.

Passages from a letter written by a member of the London Rifle Brigade appeared in the "Times":—

"We had rather an interesting time in the trenches on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. We were in some places less than 100 yards from the Germans, and held conversations with them across. It was agreed in our part of the firing line that there should be no firing and no thought of war on Christmas Eve and Day, so they sang and played to us several of their own tunes and some of ours, such as 'Home, Sweet Home,' 'Tipperary,' etc. while we did the same for them.

"The regiment on our left all got out of their trenches, and every time a flare went up they simply stood there, cheered, and waved their hats, and not a shot was fired on them. The singing and playing continued all night and the next day (Christmas) our fellows paid a visit to the German trenches, and they did likewise.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KING-EMPEROR v. MUSAJI KADERBHOY.

The trial of Musaji Kaderbhoy, a Borah, for forging the name of Abdul Hussein Essaji on certain hundis, and of using them as genuine was continued yesterday.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. R. D. Batliwala, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Weldon and Mr. Ghashwala for the accused.

The first witness was Abdul Hussein Essajee, who deposed to facts as outlined by the counsel for the Crown in his opening speech as reported in our columns yesterday.

Mr. Weldon cross-examined the witness. In reply to the Court Mr. Weldon said that his defence was that these hundis were sent to one of the places which were the recognised "Utaris" (stopping-places) to Abdul Hussein Essajee. He endorsed them and returned them to Bombay, and the endorsements were his genuine endorsements.

The witness stated that all the time he was away he did not receive a single business letter from his firm. He had only endorsed Numanbhai's hundis, and nine others. No entries were made in his books when he endorsed these hundis.

Mr. Weldon.—Between August, 1915, and 27th October, 1906, you have endorsed a vast number of hundis on behalf of Alibhai Kaderbhai.

Witness.—No; not one.

The witness denied that there was an arrangement with Alibhoys that they were to draw hundis which the witness was to endorse, provided they paid them on due date. He denied that the hundis in question were endorsed by him under a similar arrangement. Witnesss admitted having endorsed a hundi for Dawoodbhoy Jafferbhoy.

The accused brought a blank hundi drawn by Numanbhai for the witness' endorsement. He endorsed the hundis but did not enter it in his books. In the civil suit before Mr. Justice Beaman a long list of hundies drawn by Alibhai Kaderbhoy and endorsed by the witness was put in. It was certified by the Bank of Bombay. Witness said that not a single one of these came to his notice. He had not seen any of them.

Baburao Shamrao Joshi, a clerk in the Government shipping office, was then called. From the official log-book, and from the date on which the articles were deposited he said that the s.s. Dwarka must have left Bombay on the 13th Sept., 1906, and arrived again in Bombay on the 9th of December, 1906.

Sulemanjee Hassanali was then called. He said that about two or three days after he had read the advertisements given by Abdul Hussein Essaji's attorney in the papers, a man called Mahmad Taki came to him and said that Musajee Kaderbhai, the accused, wanted to see him at Mahim. He went there. The accused began weeping and told him. He showed the witness three ruled bits of paper on which the name of Abdul Hussein Essajee was written, and he also told him the manner in which the accused copied the signature on the hundis. The witness identified certain pieces of papers as those shown to him by the accused. The accused said that it was his fate that he should commit these forgeries and so he did it.

Witness was present in the High Court, when accused gave evidence in Mr. Justice Beaman's Court. He was sitting outside the Court-room. After that he received certain information from Mr. Rustamji, an attorney, who was acting for Abdul Hussein Essajee in that suit. The pieces of paper were shown to the solicitor and were produced before the Court in that case and had remained in the Court's possession since then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weldon, witness said that on 21st Dec., 1906, a mortgage was executed by accused in witness's favour, in the office of Jamsetjee Rustamji and Devidas, attorneys. The mortgage was effected in the same, firm at the same time by Mahomed Changi Abdul Hussein Essaji's father-in-law. The interview at Mahim with the accused was eight days after the mortgage and at that time. accused was living at his house in Bombay.

Before he went to the attorney's office he did not know that Abdul Hussein Essajee was much concerned about these hundis.

From 1906 to 1908 he was doing no business. He was assisting one Jafferjee in certain claims which he was prosecuting.

In reply to Court, Mr. Weldon said that the hundis were admittedly genuine and it was to cover the losses on these that the mortgages were taken; and the witness was purely a benamedar for Abdul Hussein Essajee.

Witness said that he did not advance monies of his own but Jafferjee's monies. Changi was a rich man, and he had a good deal of money to advance on mortgage. Monies were not paid by Changi at the time the mortgage was executed: they had been already advanced.

The Judge:—At the time you took the mortgage from accused, had you any monies or were you a pauper?

Witness:—I was a poor man at the time. I am in good circumstances now.

As to the tracing papers witness said he swore to the truth of the story he had told about them. These papers remained in his possession for over a year. The suggestion that Abdul Hussein Essajee made the witness prepare these papers in order to throw the blame on the accused was entirely false. Witness did not give any information to Essaji about these papers the Essajee was sued on these hundis, because the accused might be ruined if he had done so. The accused was a relative of the witness, and a greater friend of his than Abdul Hussein Essajee.

Witness in further cross-examination stated that certain jewellers had taken criminal proceedings against the accused for swallowing jewellery, and if he disclosed these papers to Essajee he (the accused) would be entrapped.

In re-examination witness said that at the time of the mortgage he had a share in a joint-family property which was subsequently sold for Rs. 40,000. He was not a pauper then.

After some further evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned till to-day.

THE ABANDONED BALL.

HOW THE AUSTRIANS FLED FROM BELGRADE.

An interesting despatch from a "Daily Telegraph" correspondent describes how the Austrians entered—and left—Belgrade.

The Austro-Hungarians, rejoicing and jubilating, had made arrangements for a long and pleasant stay in Belgrade. Following the troops, there arrived Baron Giesl and Baron Grisinger, together with other diplomatic and military representatives of Austria-Hungary and Germany in Serbia. They thought to spend a very happy Christmas at Belgrade, so they arranged for a ball, and sent invitations to Berlin, Vienna and Budapest.

Their guests were arriving, but instead of meeting with the expected hearty welcome from their hosts, they found them very hurriedly packing up their baggage lest they should become Serbia's prisoners. They hardly had time to exchange greetings when they were obliged to fly panic-stricken to the places whence they came.

The victorious Serbs entered Belgrade on December 15, accompanied by their chivalrous King, who, in spite of his venerable age, marched with the troops for some miles to the city. The Magyar standard, which floated over the King's Palace, but had been left behind in the panic, was torn down and thrown under the wheels of King Peter's automobile. On returning from the church to the palace he trod over the same flag, which then covered the palace staircase.

ETHICS OF PEACE AND WAR.

"CHRISTIANITY TO BE LESS MYSTICAL AND MORE ETHICAL."

"The Times'" correspondent at Washington wired on Dec. 28:—

The "New York Times" publishes a collection of Christmas sermons delivered in New York and elsewhere upon the war. The general trend of the sermons is distinctly encouraging. With a few exceptions, the fundamental issues are clearly recognized. In the words of one preacher, "the spirit of man has advanced beyond the brute struggle for existence into the moral realm of right, reason, and duty. Autocracy, tyranny, and militarism are expressions of the former idea. Democracy, freedom, justice, and love are agents of the latter idea. Europe is now making a choice between them in the name and on behalf of mankind." There were consequently comparatively few demands for an immediate peace. Expressions of opinion are even found that war in itself is not altogether bad.

Regarding its reaction upon religion, the view is expressed that the contest is a rebuke to mankind for its pagan and materialistic over-confidence in civilization, and that it should redound eventually to the benefit of Christianity. No preacher, however, dared go so far as to support the rather common view, admirably expressed by Dr. Eliot in a recent article in an American university publication, that if Christianity wishes to hold its own it will have to become radically less mystical and more ethical. Dr. Eliot, after reviewing the consistent impotence of religion to prevent warfare, wrote:—

"When, therefore, one says that if there be any short road to general it must lie through the region of ethics, one cannot mean the region of instituted religion, as illustrated in various forms of organized Christianity. Fortunately there is another region in which human culture gives force to ethics—the great region of law, national and international, and this region of law has been wonderfully illuminated in latter days by the light of truth—truth economic, chemical, physical, biological, sociological. It is in this region of law and truth that the short road towards peace, if there be any, will be found.

The International Peace Forum met last night and perfected its proposals for the maintenance of peace after the war is over. They include complete disarmament, an international tribunal and an international police force. As the Forum is about to start an extensive agitation, it is noteworthy that it has no intention of pressing for an immediate peace. A letter, indeed, was read at its meeting from Mr. Carnegie, who is one of the officials of the Forum, urging that the United States should take no part at all in any efforts to end the war.

NEUTRAL CONSULS IN BELGIUM.

While no such notification has been received here considerable interest has been aroused by the reports from London that Germany has notified neutral Governments that it will not recognize the exequaturs of their Consuls in Belgium. Commenting on the report in an officially inspired dispatch the Associated Press says that though the Government desires to take no step that might offend the Belgians Washington would not be likely to object to Germany's action. It is pointed out that additional exequaturs if taken would fall into the category of military passes, &c. Presumably a safe view of its general policy would be to assume that the Administration would take a similar line were this action to prove a preliminary of formal annexation.

CONTRABAND PLOT IN ITALY.

£6,000 BRIBE TO SMUGGLE RICE INTO GERMANY.

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader", wired as follows on Dec. 30:—

Startling developments are announced in connection with the contraband scandal in connection with which Dr. Fiore and Signor Castrignano, a Customs official, have been arrested.

The search of Dr. Fiore's house by the police revealed that he had been in close touch with the German Embassy, and that Embassy officials had been sent here to organise contraband traffic. Several of these officials have been requested to leave Italy.

Compromising documents have also been found in the houses of both arrested men, also a sum of 3,000,000 marks (£150,000) sent from Germany for the purchase here of rice, which is largely replacing wheat in bread-making in Germany.

Signor Castrgnano attempted to bribe a Customs official with the object of smuggling the rice through Italy, and offered him £6,000, representing a commission of 9d. per quintal. This proves that this enormous quantity of rice was intended for Germany, and that the latter was prepared to pay a high price for it.

THE TSAREVITCH.

The interesting information is sent by a "Times" correspondent that the Tsarevitch has arrived at Moscow from Tsarskoe Selo. It was, says the message, practically his first journey alone. He evidently appreciated the novelty of the event and the greater responsibilities it involved.

Arriving at the ancient metropolis half an hour before the train conveying the Emperor and Empress was due, the Tsarevitch, wearing a smart uniform, gravely greeted the dignitaries of the city, reviewed the guard of honour, and solemnly shook hands with the commanding officers, addressing each person with befitting words of recognition.

When, later, the Tsar visited the wounded and distributed crosses to the soldiers, the Tsarevitch accompanied his father, and many of the medals were pinned on the breasts of the war-scarred soldiers by his boyish hands.

WE WANT MORE MEN

to come along to-morrow for it is a "Special" Men's day. We have turned out all the little oddments we can find and marked them at prices which will compel you to buy. Look at this list :—

75 at Re. 1-15

MEN'S WHITE PANAMA FELT HATS.

These are slightly soiled owing to careless handling in some cases and to broken boxes in other cases. Any way out they must go. They are smart and stylish. Usual Price Rs. 2-8 each.

Special Offer Re. 1-15.

MEN'S WHITE FELT TOPEES.

All shopsoiled but worth cleaning up and can be used for every day knockabout wear. Light in weight and a black narrow ribbon puggree not pleated. Odd sizes but all are worth looking at. Usual Price Rs. 9-12.

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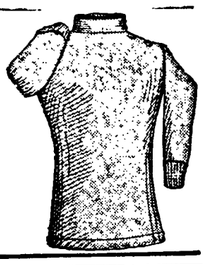
MEN'S STRONG NAVY JERSEYS.

One of the best values thrown out on our sale tables. Good, strong knit heavy cotton which looks and wears like warm cosy wool. Ideal for servants' use and for hard camp wear.

Men's size only.



MEN'S WHITE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS

Strong reliable washing handkerchiefs that can be relied on to give you honest satisfaction. We have sold over 10,000 dozen this year and are going to clear our whole stock out before stock-taking. 18 x 18 in.; 1 in. hem.

U. P. Rs. 2-12

12000 AT 6 FOR Re. 1-2.

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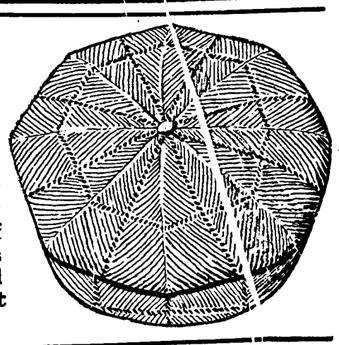
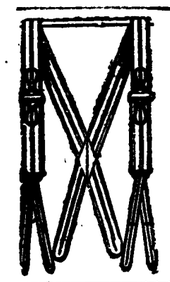
MEN'S TWEED CAPS.

Out on the counters you will find every cap we had in our fixtures and all marked at clear out prices. We specially mention this one line of our present season's stock. Tweeds in all colors. Usually sold at Rs. 2-12 and 3-8.





MEN'S FRENCH BRACES.

A leading value with us and we offer as a clearing line this special value, Non rusting fitting, strong mercord web ends fine stitched and buttonholed and guaranteed to give fair honest wear. Well worth Re. 1-15 per pair.

175 at Re. 1-6 each.

56 only at Rs. 6-15

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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

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ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 66 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

TREND OF RECENT ELECTIONS

COUNT OKUMA'S POLICY.

Tokyo dispatches announced recently that the Government had been defeated in the Diet on the Army Estimates and that the House had been dissolved. According to all Western constitutional practice, writes a "Times" correspondent who had been lately in Japan, the one event is the natural and logical outcome of the other, but since Japan is a country where even the theory of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament has yet to be established, Count Okuma's decision to appeal to the electorate immediately upon the adverse vote in the Diet deserves recognition as another along the road towards popular government.

In other days—and those not very long ago—the Premier might have ignored his defeat and entered into negotiation with the Opposition for a compromise, for which purpose the intervention, direct or indirect, of the Emperor might have been invoked; in other days, had the efforts at compromise failed, the Diet might have been adjourned and finally prorogued, and the current Budget renewed automatically for another year. But Count Okuma and his colleagues are the avowed advocates of party government, and, having assumed office at the end of the last regular Session of the Diet without the backing of the majority of the members, they have now availed themselves of the first challenge at the beginning of the new Session to regularize a situation not in accord with their political principles.

THE OKUMA MINISTRY.

Count Okuma came into office last April as the result of the Navy scandal which discredited the Ministry under Count Admiral Yamamoto and therewith the majority party in the Diet, the Seiyukai, which was strongly represented in the Cabinet. He was nearer 80 than 70 years of age: he had been in retirement for seven years; he was not enrolled on the books of any party, though he was the acknowledged informal adviser of the Doshikai which Prince Katsura had formed just before his death to signalize his conversion from an uncompromising Bureaucrat to a progressive party man; his name was anathema to the Elder Statesmen, to whom the task of selecting the next Premier had been delegated by the Emperor; and he had throughout his long career been a friend of neither of the all-powerful clans, Choshu and Satsuma, and a merciless critic of the ways of officialdom. All which is equivalent to saying that his appointment would never have been recommended had it not been forced by circumstances upon those who did so, and chiefly by the demand of the people, or the articulate portion of it, for progressive government.

Twelve months before it had been the people who drove Prince Katsura out of office ere yet he had changed his faith and when he had but just assumed the Premiership in defiance of a large majority in the Diet. The outbreak of their anger, the riot of words and deeds in which his ill-starred attempt had ended, were still fresh in the minds of the Elder Statesmen. And therefore, after one essay at establishing another bureaucratic Ministry, which was killed by popular ridicule and its own self-evident futility, they accepted the inevitable and invited the "Grand Old Man of Japan," as he is affectionately called, to take up the reins.

The Count decided to fill both the Premiership and the portfolio of Home Affairs—with an eye, apparently, to the future elections—while Baron Kato, leader of the Doshikai, became Foreign Minister; Mr. Wakatsuki, the disciple of Katsura both before and after his conversion, took charge of finance; and Mr. Ozaki, perhaps the most popular progressive orator in Japan, was made Minister of Justice and brought to the support of the Cabinet his small following in the Diet known as the Chuseikai. This left in the cold and in Opposition the Seiyukai aforementioned, and the Kokuminto, under Mr. Inukai, a party which had fought for many years against all forms of clan and bureaucratic government, and had long shared Count Okuma's views, but which now parted company with him on account of his alliance with the Doshikai men, these being considered suspect and tainted by reason of the mushroom growth of their liberalism under the magic wand of Prince Katsura.

PROOFS OF PROGRESS.

The Okuma Ministry has since then made headway—it has behind it the credit of the successful issue of the operations at Tsingtau, of the formulation of a definite and well-devised financial policy, and of other minor achievements—and therefore the prospect of a fifth complete change of Ministry within little more than two years may be considered unlikely. But foreign interest in the present situation in Japan must lie in its general rather than its particular features, in the over-growing prominence of the *role* of the Diet, and in the approach towards party politics and government. These are facts—that up to within a couple of years ago Japan's destinies were controlled by a single clan, entrenched behind the Elder Statesmen, the Army, and, in the last resource, the Throne, while the Diet and the people played the part of the Greek chorus, praising or lamenting (for a few weeks only in the year) what the Ministers did, but never, or rarely ever, interfering in the action, and that within the last two years the chorus has mounted the stage, overthrowing one Ministry headed by the strongest bureaucrat of modern times, and therewith humbling the Army magnates and the great military clan of Choshu, overthrowing the succeeding Ministry, and therewith humbling the Navy magnates and the great Navy clan of Satsuma, casting into discredit and bending to its will the one-time omnipotent Genro, and establishing in the seat of power a group of men who proclaim the doctrines of advanced Liberalism and to-day are giving proof of their conviction that a Ministry should represent the views of the majority in Parliament and the electorate.

At the same time these also are facts—that there still exists nothing like universal franchise in Japan, and, indeed, little demand for it; that not only are labour unions illegal, but that even under the present Government permission has been refused to those who wished to form a Labour Party, while anyone who calls himself a Socialist must still hide his head; and that the Press is subject to a rigorous censorship. From all which—and much more evidence might be cited—it will be gathered that Japan is still very far from democracy; albeit, to that port she is steering between the Scylla of a narrow officialdom, clinging to privilege and fearful of freedom of thought and discussion, and the Charybdis of a light-headed "sansculottism" filled with the strong wine of the very latest "new thought" of the West, considering everything old to be effete and ready to attempt rebuilding all Rome in a day.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANGLE MERCHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Mr. D. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, resumed the hearing of charges under the Trading with Enemy Ordinance and the Indian Penal Code, preferred against Bhusan Chunder Chandra, merchant, of 10 Pollock Street, Calcutta.

Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, who represented the Crown, said that the accused was a dealer in glass bangles. On the 5th and 9th November, he wrote and posted in Calcutta letters addressed to an agent named Meyer of Luckanne, Switzerland, regarding a consignment of bangles which he proposed to import into India from Austria through the medium of Meyer. The letters were intercepted and the accused's premises searched. Correspondence found during the search, the Public Prosecutor urged, proved that the accused was trading with an enemy, and his offence was also punishable under the Indian Penal Code, in that he had abetted and was a party to a criminal conspiracy to trade with an enemy.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

The members of the Indian Co-operative Committee under the presidency of Sir E. Maclayan left yesterday for India by the steamer Edwana. In Upper Burma the Committee divided into sections and inspected various places. At Mandalay the committee was greatly impressed with the Central Co-operative Bank. They were also much taken up with the working of co-operation in Burma and the interest shown in co-operative credit by the agriculturists. It is, however, stated more could be done by the educated classes to foster the movement.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF 25 LAKHS.

CLAIM AGAINST A RANGOON FIRM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

On an application by Messrs. Graham and Company a warrant was issued by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, against H. C. Elsey, formerly their Departmental Manager on a charge of falsification of accounts of the transactions between the combinants and Messrs. Moolla Dawood and Co., exporters of rice and other produce including cotton. Several lakhs of Rupees are involved. The bail was granted in Rs. 5,000 with two sureties.

Yesterday, in the Chief Count, Messrs. Moolla Dawood and Co. filed a claim against Messrs. Graham and Co. for the recovery of twenty-five lakhs rupees, being the sum alleged due on taking accounts of transactions for the past five years between the parties, the defendants being the plaintiffs' shipping agents.

On the re-opening of the Calcutta High Court yesterday the entire Bench and Bar assembled before the Chief Justice to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Carnduff after which the Court adjourned for the day.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. E-10

A MILLIONAIRE REFORMER.

NEW WARDEN OF SING SING PRISON.

ASKS FOR SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PRISONERS.

Millionaire reformers are not infrequent in America, but usually the limit of their activity is reached when they sign philanthropic cheques or give good advice to the country at large. A new kind of millionaire with a mission has come forward in New York, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" and he is breaking precedents by getting down to actual work. He is Thomas Mott Osborne an independent politician, who has spent a part of his fortunes during the past few years trying to organise a schismatic democracy strong enough to overthrow Tammany Hall. He has failed in this, but incidentally he became interested in prison reform. Last year he had himself committed to prison in order to study incarceration from behind the bars, and now he has followed this up by securing the appointment of chief warden of Sing Sing.

Sing Sing is New York's most famous penitentiary. It is known and watched by penal experts throughout the country. Mr. Osborne intends putting reforms into operation at Sing Sing which will lead to national imitation. How far Sing Sing needs reforming is indicated by the immediate reason for the appointment of a millionaire philanthropist as its superintendent-in-chief. Mr. Osborne's predecessor had obtained the post of chief warden through political influences. This person was a master plumber, very intimate with the Tammany machine leaders. One of his first acts on reaching Sing Sing was to purchase privately a motor-car, and to appoint as his chauffeur an ex-bank president among the Sing Sing prisoners, who was serving a term for felony. Warden and prisoner then took "joy rides" together to New York City the prisoner being left alone with the car, while the warden attended to private affairs.

AN INDEPENDENT MAN WANTED.

When these facts became known, the scandal was so great that the wardenship became vacant. Outraged public opinion demanded that someone not amenable to political influence should be appointed. Mr. Osborne was put forward as the ideal candidate, and in the excitement of the moment, Sing Sing passed into the control of a man politically and financially independent.

Mr. Osborne has just began his tenure of office by asking the prisoners to draw up recommendations for his consideration. He received fifteen suggestions, thirteen of which have been accepted. Foremost among them is the introduction of an "honour" system. A trial court of convicts is to be allowed in future to give a verdict on cases of infraction of the rules, and to impose penalties. Another reform deals with cinema performances. Recently they were introduced into the prison, and at the request of the prisoners the weekly day of exhibition is to be changed from Saturday to Sunday. Other recommendations acted upon by the new warden are that choice cells be given to crippled, epileptic, and otherwise physically incapacitated prisoners; that lights be kept burning to 10 p.m. instead of 9-30 p.m.; that inmates be allowed to receive sweaters and shoes of prison grey from the outside; that changes be made in the handling of the mail and in the receiving of visitors, to the advantage of the prisoners.

The two recommendations rejected are that screens be removed from the visiting room, and that Sunday papers be distributed among the prisoners. This latter request was refused because the bulk of the papers (one must have seen American Sunday papers to appreciate the point would involve great trouble in distribution.

REDUCED TRAFFIC ON N. W. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The "Tribune" understands from a reliable source that the reduction in the train staff that has lately been ordered on the N. W. Railway is simply on account of the reduction in the number of trains due to reduced business. Such train staff as is not required for the time being is put on compulsory leave as has always been the case in the past. There is no intention to reduce the station or the office establishment anywhere, nor is the number of district offices to be reduced.

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IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
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C 312 { Fall in / The Old Brigade.

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C 314 { Military Gems, Part I. / Do. do. ,, II.

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ENGRAVINGS.

JUST RECEIVED.—Beautiful Sepia Tint Engravings of all the celebrities engaged in the War, including Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, Admiral Jellicoe, General Sir Smith Dorrien, and other generals and admirals, Size of plate 20 by 26 inches, Rs. 2/8 each.
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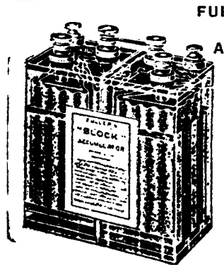

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Chutneys, Curry Stuff, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Peppers, Jams, Jellies and Bombay Ducks. MUNCHERJI MANECKJI POONAJIJI & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters, 51-61, Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED. Price list on application.

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THE EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSING and LYING-IN-HOME. Experienced Medical and Nursing Staff. Special terms to up-country patients. Children admitted for all ailments. CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(*Continued on 6th column.*)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The passion for red shows itself more prominently, perhaps, in the wrap coats of the season than in any other detail of the wardrobe; and indeed, made up in a warm fabric, and finished with a dark fur collar, a red coat is an object very much to be desired, so smart and cosy is it to look at and wear. Gold buttons sometimes complete the coat, but a touch of black is first favourite. On days that are damp and chilly, and in streets that are grey and perhaps slushy, the woman who sallies forth in a red cloak may be looked upon as a public benefactor, such a lovely touch of colour does she supply wherever she goes. For little girls, too, nothing is more comfortable and becoming in cold weather than the Red Riding Hood coat; and for school wear it is absolutely invaluable.

LOVELY AFTERNOON GOWN.

Pictured here we have a lovely afternoon gown for present wear. It is made of moonlight-blue brocaded satin, the bodice and tunic being of grey satin. An unusually dainty note is struck in the swansdown edging. The skirt has an unusually beautiful and novel drapery, which is caught up almost to the waist, the tunic being opened at the side to admit of this. The bodice is pouched a little over the sash-band; and it will be noted that it is crossed over in the prevailing way, being finished at the left side. The sleeves are long, being cut all in one with the bodice, and are finished at the wrist by a dainty lace frill. The upstanding collar is of lace, and is slightly wired to achieve the right effect.

BLACK VELVET BLOUSE.

A very distinctive blouse of black velvet is shown in the accompanying illustration, which would be an extremely useful possession at this time of the year. As no garment just now seems to be complete without a touch of red in its composition, the necessary note is supplied here in the collar and belt, which are of red silk. Buttons and buttonholes seem to fasten the blouse in front, but the buttonholes are only simulated The buttons may be either red or of shining jet, which goes so well with black velvet. The sleeves are set in at the shoulder, and are long to the wrist. There is an elegant little basque, which must be finished off very neatly all the way round. The blouse would be quite easy of accomplishment by the amateur dressmaker, with the aid of the pattern.

A STYLISH TOQUE.

Shown here we have a high-crowned toque made of shaded brown feathers, the only trimming being the upstanding fantaisie in the front. Worn at the correct angle, these feather toques are particularly becoming; and this particular example would be very smart indeed worn with a brown costume. Only one word of warning is necessary with a feather hat, and that is to keep it in its box when the day is very windy! Otherwise the hat takes on a ruffled appearance that is anything but becoming to its wearer.

THE TONIC OF DRESS.

BETTER THAN DRUGS.

Isa Grieve writes in the "Daily Chronicle":—"Whenever I feel run down I always buy a new hat!" said a woman with a laugh not long ago. "It is a better remedy than doctors and drugs, and is usually less expensive."

In the case of women who are continually "in the blues" this habit might have drastic results, but there is no doubt that the clothes we wear have a very strong influence over our spirits.

Even a woman who does not care much for dress is conscious of a little inward glow of satisfaction in the knowledge that she is well and suitably attired. She holds herself better and with more confidence under the stimulation of a pretty gown or hat. "Clothes make the man," so we are told. It is hardly realised how much they are responsible for the making or marring of a woman. Shabby clothes that have seen much wear and tear and much attention from the needle and the brush are very comfortable to wear once in a while. When it becomes necessary to don them day after day, with no hope of their renewal, they slowly and insidiously begin to tell on the spirits of their wearer. They give a feeling of shabbiness, and the confidence and right to a place in the world is partly lost. This is especially detrimental to the business woman, for she is taken very much at her own value in the world of commerce.

A VEXED QUESTION.

It is not necessarily a very expensive business to possess nice clothes. A good tailored costume, though dearer at the start, is an economy, for it wears and keeps its cut to the end. By merely renewing collar and cuffs occasionally, and varying the blouse with which it is worn, the costume always remains fresh, and gives its wearer the air of being welldressed. It is not always the most expensive and elaborate toilet that makes for this much-desired effect. Perhaps the dress is not suitable to the occasion, or it is not suitable to its wearer in point of style or colour. Sometimes it is quite a small thing that will improve the general effect. A touch of colour, a particularly pretty hat, or dainty shoes and gloves, are often quite sufficient to give their wearer a feeling of her own power in the knowledge that she is looking her best, however worn her gown is.

It is a vexed question whether beauty or clothes improve a woman most. Beauty is a very valuable asset in life to a woman, but seen in an unsuitable setting it losses much of its charm, and will often be eclipsed by the less attractive looks of a woman who chooses her clothes well and knows how to wear them. It is generally understood from a certain type of novel and play that beauty shines anywhere, under any conditions. Certainly, nothing can actually take away the contour of the face, the faultlessness of the complexion, or the beauty of the figure, but all these may be overlooked in some cases. The figure may be hidden behind an ugly dress, the complexion may be ruined by the colour scheme, and the contour of the face lost under an unsuitable hat. The village beauty does not worry much about the prevailing modes, but her charm lies in the simplicity of her cotton frock, that shows off her attractions to the best advantage.

GOWNS AND THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

To make her way in the world a woman is better equipped for the battle by her gowns than any beauty she may possess. She always has a pleasing appearance, unless actually deformed, and even then her manner may almost obliterate any physical defects. In many cases beauty is an actual drawback, yet it is always an envied possession, and one that is ardently desired by every woman at some period of her existence. Beauty, accompanied by the tonic of a pretty frock and charming manner, is certainly a tremendous asset in many ways, but the attraction of a woman lies more in her personality as seen through her dress. Clothes unconsciously betray the personality of their wearers, and personality is the thing that invariably lingers longest in the rememberance.

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(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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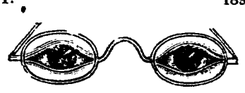

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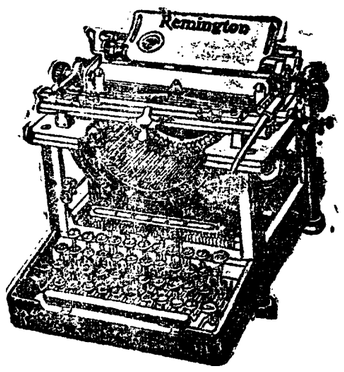

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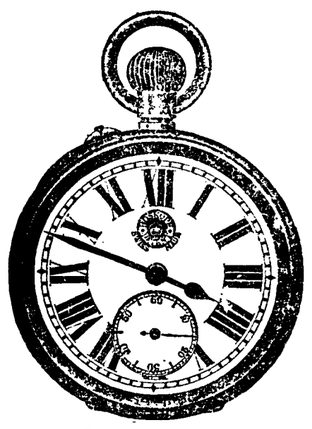

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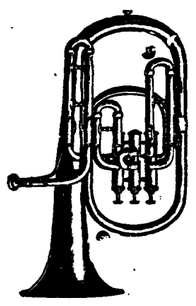

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